The New-York Times.

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BRITISH SEAMANSHIP.

INQUESTS INTO LATE DISASTERS.

PECULIAR TREATMENT OF THE SOLENT DISASTER—THE COLLISION OF THE IRON-CLADS—A SERIES OF COURT-MARTIALS TO BE HELD—THE PRINCE AND THE NIZAM—THE PREMIER'S VACATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1875.

The second of the Coroner's inquests on the running down of the yacht Mistletoe is so far an improvement on the first one that it has, at least, resulted in a verdict; but the form of the verdict is by no means satisfactory, and may, perhaps, be taken as indicative of the pressure of those influences which at one moment almost brought Mr. Heywood himself to repudiate the convictions derived from the evidence of his own eyes. Although no one attempts to defend Prince Leiningen or Capt. Welch openly, the impression has been spread in various ways that it is necessary not to say too much of their misconduct, lest it should give pain to the Queen, who might consider herself in some degree responsible for what was done by the officers of her vessel. It is needless to say that the Queen in such a case was altogether in the hands of her professional advisers, but advantage has been taken of her connection with the affair in order to screen the offenders. Everybody knows that if it had been the case of the Captain of a penny steam-boat on the Thames, or of any ordinary craft, he would have by this found himself called upon to answer to a criminal indictment for manslaughter. But the officers of the Royal yacht are supposed to require more tender handling. While the first jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, the second jury has agreed on what is immediately contradicted by the rider which follows. The disaster is first called an accident, and then the jury go on to point out that it was caused by the inefficient lookout on board of the Alberta, and the dangerous speed at which the vessel was steaming. This combination of carelessness and recklessness can hardly be called an error of judgment with any respect for the meaning of language. The evidence shows that Prince Leiningen and Capt. Welch kept the steamer at a dangerous pace, without being careful to observe whether there was anything in the way. He had no watch on the bows, and trusted entirely to his own lookout from the steering-bridge, where his view was obstructed in front by one of the funnels and a shelter-house, and his attention distracted by people walking about and talking around him. He admits that he took the course of the Mistletoe "for granted" till the steamer was all but on the top of her; and it is doubtful whether he could have seen her even then if one of the Quartermasters had not tapped him on the shoulder. Prince Leiningen, also, instead of looking out in front, was amusing himself by looking through his opera-glass at the Victoria and Albert, coming up behind. His replies to some of the questions were almost imbecile, as for instance, when he said that the only duty of a lookout in the bows was to report vessels when they first appeared, and then to take no more notice of them. Nothing can be clearer than that the principle on which the officers of the Alberta acted was that they had a right to go straight ahead, leaving other craft to take care of themselves as best they could. The report of the private inquiry ordered by the Admiralty into this affair is still kept secret; but it can hardly be doubted that after the disclosures at the inquests a court-martial must be held. The Prince and Capt. Welch were hooted and the jury were hissed as they left the court.

THE SINKING OF THE VANGUARD.

There will probably be a series of court-martials on the collision between the iron-clads. The first, which was opened yesterday at Plymouth, is nominally on Capt. Dawkins and the officers and crew of the Vanguard, but is really in the nature of a general preliminary inquiry, which will be followed up by the trial of specific accusations. On the application of Capt. Dawkins, Capt. Collins, an officer of the Royal Marines on board the Vanguard, was ordered to be placed under arrest for having misconducted himself in quitting the ship in one of the boats without leave, he being one of the heads of departments. The pith of Capt. Dawkins' evidence, as far as it has gone, is as follows: He was on deck from the time the ship left Kingstown at 10 o'clock in the morning till 12:30, when he went below, and everything then seemed all right. In about ten minutes afterward it was reported to him that a dense fog had suddenly come on. He went on deck at once and found that the officer of the watch had already posted several extra lookout men. By his order the pennants of the ship were then denoted on the steam whistle three or four times running, and the cowl of the whistle was then opened and a full continuous blast blown, which is the danger signal. No response was heard from the Iron Duke, and it was concluded that she was still astern, only further off than when last seen before the fog came on, at which time she was three cables behind and steering on the same course as the Vanguard. The latter, when the Captain came on deck to see the fog, was going at eight knots an hour, but he ordered the speed to be reduced to six and then to five knots. Before the way could be taken off the ship, however, a sail was reported right ahead. The helm of the Vanguard was immediately put to starboard and the engines stopped for a second or so, till the strange ship was cleared, when they were put on again at full speed. Just then another ship was seen looming through the fog on the port side of the Vanguard, which immediately after was struck by it abaft the main rigging. This proved to be the Iron Duke, which Capt. Dawkins had supposed to be on his starboard bow. Only a minute elapsed between the sighting of the strange ship and the Iron Duke coming into view. The order for full speed was supposed to have been given in order to get more way on the ship, and so have a better command of it. The Vanguard is said not to have had her course altered more than a point and a quarter to port when clearing the merchant ship, and Capt. Dawkins suggests that the Iron Duke must have given a broad sheer out when the fog came on and altered her course. At the moment of the collision orders were given to close the iron doors of the Vanguard's compartments, and the Chief Engineer reported them closed. It seems that so much importance was attached to this operation that the crew had been put through a special drill for it, and at exercise could fix all the fastenings in five minutesa after the bugle sound. Whether this was efficiently accomplished in every respect on this occasion does not yet appear; but it has been suggested that the shock of the collision must have started the locks and bolts. Capt. Dawkins calculates that the steam whistle could be heard six or eight cables off, as it was a very powerful one, and they could hear the Admiral's whistle giving his pennants six cables off. They had no orders to fire signal guns or muskets. Between the fog setting in and the collision there was an interval of only ten or twelve minutes. It certainly seems strange that no signals of any kind should have been heard from the Iron Duke, but then this is only one side of the story. It appears that the Vanguard's whistle was not blowing when the Iron Duke came in sight, having been just before taken off. At to-day's sitting of the court-martial Capt. Dawkins was asked by the President to explain why he reduced the speed of the Vanguard during the fog below the speed authorized by the Admiral without signaling the fact to the Iron Duke, the vessel astern of the Vanguard, although knowing from hearing the whistle of the Warrior that the Vanguard was behind her proper station in line. Capt. Dawkins, after consultation, explained that only seven minutes elapsed from the time speed was first ordered to be reduced to the time of the collision; that he was informed on going on deck, when fog was reported, that opening the cowl whistle was the only signal possible to make indicating a reduced speed, and thereupon a cowl was opened. The witness was about to consult the signal book to ascertain if that statement was correct when the sail right ahead was reported, and his attention was diverted, fearing lest he should run over a merchant ship while going upwards of eight knots in a dense fog, for had he done so he would not have been held blameless.

It appears to have been decided by the Admiralty that no serious attempt can be made to raise the Vanguard before April next, and naval men are not very hopeful as to what her condition will be then, even if it is found practicable to raise her. She seems to be resting on a solid bottom, but the roughness of the sea has prevented the divers from making a very minute examination. Capt. Balt and a large staff of divers from Devonport Dock-yard have been sent over to the wreck, and have since been reinforced by five divers and attendants from the establishment of Messrs. Denayronze & Co., the French submarine engineers. The latter are provided with a submarine lamp called "Areopbore," patented by the firm, which gives a good illumination under the surface—"as bright as noonday," says one report. A constant supply of oxygen is transmitted through a tube to the lamp, and it can be ignited, when immersed, by the friction of phosphorus.

THE PRINCE'S TRIP TO INDIA.

Although the first report which was published of the refusal of the Nizam of Hyderabad to meet the Prince of Wales gave a mistaken version of the circumstances, it is quite true that some difficulties have arisen. The Nizam has no objection to meet the Prince, but only to the proposed place of meeting. He is said to be a very delicate and excitable youth, and his doctors and Major Clark, his tutor, think that a journey of 350 miles to Ellora, the point at which it is proposed that he should meet the Prince, would be dangerous for him. Mr. Yale, the late British Resident at Hyderabad, who forwards this explanation on the part of Sir Yung Salor, as representative of the Nizam, adds on his own account that he can conceive other obstacles to removing the young Nizam, but as Sir Yung says nothing about him he will also observe a discreet silence. Mr. Yale is in favor of the Prince going to Hyderabad, but his style of argument is perhaps not very encouraging. His conviction is, he says, that his Royal Highness, as the honored guest of the Nizam would be "less liable to the risk of danger from the populace of Hyderabad than in some of our own Indian cities, where fanatics are as numerous and perhaps more bitter against us, and where none of the restraining sentiment above referred to exists." That is to say that the Prince will be just as much in peril in other places as in Hyderabad. Indeed the more closely this rash and ill-considered expedition is looked into, the more uncomfortable everybody feels about it. Indeed, it would not surprise me very much if at the last moment the journey were put off, or at least still further curtailed in its duration. The Prince himself is said to be very strong in his desire to go, but he is still very much troubled with sciatica in one of his legs—an acute attack of which comes on almost every afternoon—and though a hot climate might perhaps do him good in some respects, there are considerations of health to be thought of.

POLITICS.

The political world continues very quiet. People have ceased to be surprised at anything Lord Russell may say or do; and his anticipation of a "crowded meeting" at the Mansion House in favor of the Bosnian insurrectionists was cruelly caricatured by the actual scene—an almost empty hall, with a table and water bottles, and a handful of obscure nobodies under the command of Mr. Farley. This is the ex-Consul who used to be such a tremendous admirer of the Turks, but who, for reasons of his own, has since changed his mind, and now parades in the significantly double capacity of inventor of the Herzogovina subscription list and treasurer of the fund. Mr. Gladstone has for an instant flitted before the public eye in his character of a country squire deeply interested in local elections. Lord Hartington did not decline to attend a dinner to which he was invited by some of his constituents in Radnor, but he flatly refused to make a political speech, averring that it was quite enough to make speeches during the sessions, and that as he had a right to a holiday he meant to enjoy one. Nothing could be more happily characteristic either of the cool independence of the temporary leader of the Liberal party than his sound common sense. There is nothing that can usefully be said, and therefore he will say nothing. Mr. Gladstone, in such a case, would have delivered half a dozen columns of small type, and assumed that he had given a great shove in the right direction to the universe in doing so. As for Mr. Disraeli, he is jaunting about all over the country, and among other adventures went through a small railway collision, in which he repeated his experiences during the Plimsoll episode, being somewhat shaken but not much hurt. The *Times*, rather maliciously, in enumerating his visits, added "and lastly"—which, of course, suggested not leastly—"the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield, at Bretby Park." These repeated visits to Bretby greatly exercise the imaginations of the gossips. The Premier is going to Yorkshire to-day, and it is expected that he will indulge him, after a long absence from race courses, which, indeed, were never much in his way, with a sight of the St. Leger on Wednesday at Doncaster. Several members of Parliament have died within the past few weeks, and elections are impending, but without much excitement, even locally.

J. H. F.

A SAD SUICIDE

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 22.—Jacob Landen was instantly killed by the Troy train at Bennington this evening. He stepped upon the track just in front of the engine as it neared the depot. Poverty and poor health are supposed to have been the cause of the suicide. He leaves a wife and four children. A daughter lay dead in the house when he committed the act.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE.

THE DAMAGE TO THE COAST TOWNS.

THE EXTENT AND DIRECTION OF THE CYCLONE—DEAD BODIES BEING CONSTANTLY PICKED UP—THE TOWNS OF VELASCO AND MATAGORDA SWEPT AWAY—DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The storm, or cyclone, appears to have taken in its course a belt of country some forty miles in width, from the north of Galveston Island extending to the north of Houston. The hurricane swept over this entire section of coast to the west of Indianola into the Gulf. Galveston was to the south of the more severe part of the gale. The steam-ship Harlan, before leaving Indianola, gave all her provisions which could be spared to the sufferers. Four persons were lost at Indianola in addition to those already reported. Mr. Sondow Barrans, father and son, and a teamster, name unknown. The entire list lost at Lynchburg, Morgan's Point, and Bay Souen is as follows:

Mr. West, Mrs. Pierce and four children, Clara Grafton, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. August Grand, and a son of Dr. Alexander—ten in all. Two dead bodies of negroes were picked up by the steamer Fowler.

Capt. Peters, returned from the steam-ship Australian, reports that vessel lying in five and a half feet of water. It will require much time and great expense to get her afloat. The body of William Blount, who was lost with Dr. Peet, was found yesterday near the light-ship in the harbor. Six bodies were found at different points in the bay yesterday. Nearly all the bodies are being picked up which have floated up the bay at Shoal Point. The bark Mary Queen and schooners Minerva and Amos Houston are high and dry at Wilcox Point. The schooner Adelaide is ashore on high ground at Edward's Point. The three-masted schooner Christiana will prove a total loss.

Information received from East Bernard County states that that entire section is under water from Brazoria. The town of Velasco is entirely swept away, and not a house is left to indicate where it stood. Not a life was lost, and 173 persons, among them Judge Gus Cool, of the Criminal Court, and family, were miraculously saved. When the storm had raged for some time, and the surging sea had entirely surrounded their place and billows, and began to invade the houses, the entire population were huddled in the upper apartments of the largest building in town. But when it was seen that the sea and storm were about to sweep it away, men who were up to their necks in water, with the aid of a small boat, got the women into a schooner and got aboard themselves.

Among them was Col. Cook. He lashed the schooner to first one tree and then another, as they were pulled up by the roots, and thus rode the storm. The house from which they escaped was washed away shortly after they left.

Eight miles on the land side of Nalasco the sea was five feet deep. During the storm the large steamer Australian stranded in the mouth of East Bernard River, where she now lies in five feet and a half of water. She rescued all the inhabitants of the town of Bernard, except thirteen. Among those known to be lost are Mrs. Herndon, wife of Major Herndon; Mrs. Danee, Mrs. Culpepper, and Mrs. Winsted and daughter, of Columbus.

Through sources which appear to be authentic comes information that the town of Matagorda is almost totally destroyed, only four houses being left. The lower Brazos country is reported as almost totally destroyed. Sugar-houses are torn down and plantations wrecked.

From a letter received by the agent of Morgan's Line of steamers, from the agent at Indianola, the following additional particulars are obtained: It is my painful duty to advise you of the almost entire destruction of Indianola by the storm which raged from the 15th to the 20th inst. On the afternoon of the 15th inst., the wind blew strong from the east, increasing until at 9 P. M. of the 16th, hauling then to the north-west, from which quarter it came upon us in a perfect hurricane until 9 A. M. of the 18th. The destruction of property in town has been immense, over 200 houses having been swept entirely away, and those that remain have been torn all to pieces. The loss of life here and at Saluria will approximate 150 or 200. At Saluria, I understand, the whole four of the pilots, with the exception of Capt. Sam Brown, are drowned. The wharf property is injured very much. The entire planking is torn off, warehouses are torn down, and offices with office records washed away. On the T half the stringers remain and a large part of planking is piled upon it, but from the T head of the shore none of the stringers are left, except about 300 feet on the shore end. The piles seem to be good, but of the first there are very few left. The bridge is still in tolerable order, only about 200 feet of the shore end having been washed away. The cattle pen at the foot of the wharf is gone. The railroad office is broken down and all the railroad books lost. There was a great deal of danger between this place and Cherry Lake.

I am unable to give an exact estimate of the damage to property in my charge until I find what lumber can be recovered, and what new material will be required for repairs. Having no way to land the freight of the Harlan, nor any place to take care of it when landed, I have instructed Capt. Lewis to take it to Galveston until arrangements can be made to get it ashore here. I don't think it would be advisable to take freight for this bay, except what may be shipped for consumption in town, as it will be impossible to transport anything by railroad for some time.

ROUGH PASSAGES OF STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS—TWO DRIVEN ASHORE.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 18.—The steamer State of Texas, bound for New-York, arrived here to-day. She was exposed to the fury of the recent hurricane, and received serious damage, all her cabin staterooms having been stove in, but no lives were lost.

The British brig Era, from Tonaloa for Hamburg, with a cargo of mahogany, grounded on the Marquesas. She has been lightened by wreckers.

The steamer City of Waco, which grounded on French Reef and got off, lost two blades of her propeller.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

AN APPEAL FROM THE MAYOR OF GALVESTON FOR AID FOR INDIANOLA AND OTHER TOWNS—CONTRIBUTIONS BEING RAISED IN THIS CITY.

Mayor Wickham yesterday received the following telegram from the acting Mayor of Galveston:

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 21, 1875.

To the Mayor of New-York:

Indianola and other towns on the coast below here are almost entirely destroyed.

Those who survive have lost everything, and appeal for assistance. I am conscious of the sympathy felt by the citizens of your City with the distresses of the sufferers, and confidently appeal to you for aid. Provisions, clothing, and every necessary of life are needed.

J. P. DAVIS, Acting Mayor.

According to a notice posted in the Cotton Exchange yesterday, Mr. Brower, a well-known merchant, of No. 45 South street, has agreed to receive and forward contributions for the sufferers at Indianola, Texas. Mr. Brower received a large number of contributions during the day. He has also received some dispatches from Indianola which show that the Associated Press reports of the disaster have been in nowise exaggerated.

BOSTON SENDS $5,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—In answer to an appeal for aid from Mayor Davis, of Galveston, Texas, Mayor Cobb authorized him to draw for $5,000 to assist the sufferers by the recent floods.

NEW-ORLEANS CONTRIBUTES $3,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of citizens to-night for the relief of Indianola, the Mayor of Galveston was authorized to purchase $3,000 worth of provisions and requested to ship the same to-morrow. Supplies will also be forwarded from Brashear.

PORTS OF THE TEXAS COAST.

HOW THE INUNDATIONS OCCUR—THE SITUATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COAST TOWNS OF TEXAS.

From the mouth of the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande the Gulf coast is generally uniform and easily run by soundings. Along the whole line of the coast there are numerous bays and lagoons and openings of rivers capable of being navigated by vessels that can cross the bars, the water in them varying in depth from three to twelve feet. These bars, however, are formed by shifting sands, and are subject to change according to the winds and currents. On the Texas shore, where there are large accumulations of sand, long ranges of sand dunes, ever varying in height and continually shifting their position, are thrown up by the wind. Owing to their peculiar position, whenever it blows heavily from the south-east the waters of the Gulf are forced into these bays and inlets, and when this wind continues for several days in succession, immense quantities of water are accumulated. As this water is forced in gradually, it has time to distribute itself over the whole surface of inclosure, and even to penetrate into the country by means of the numerous bayous and small inlets. Under ordinary circumstances this excess of water does no damage, as it slowly recedes when the wind abates. But when a south-west wind of several days' duration is succeeded by what is known in Texas as a norther, a vast deal of damage is caused, which is, unhappily, often accompanied by loss of life. Driven by the north wind, the enormous mass of accumulated water is forced toward the Gulf with great rapidity, and the outlets proving too small to permit its free egress, the low-lands and islands along the shore are overflowed. Within the last twenty years the Gulf coast has been visited by many destructive storms, in which numbers of persons have lost their lives, and much property has been destroyed.

Calcasieu Pass, one of the localities visited by the late storm, situated on the coast of Louisiana, and distant about thirty miles from Sabine Pass, is the outlet of the Calcasieu River into the Gulf. This river, which rises in Sabine Parish, La., is about 200 miles long, and twelve miles from its mouth expands into a large lake, about eighteen miles long and five miles wide. Large numbers of pine logs are rafted down this river, and at the lake, where there is a flourishing village and a number of saw-mills, they are sawn into lumber and shipped to different parts of the coast. As the outlet is narrow and very shallow in places, very disastrous effects have been produced by a sudden north wind following a protracted south-east gale. On one occasion, when a hurricane from the north-west struck the lake, the whole of the country between it and the Gulf was submerged, and many persons and hundreds of cattle were swept away and drowned.

Sabine Pass, the first port on the Texan cosat west of Louisiana, which was also damaged by the storm, is an outlet of the Sabine River, which forms a large estuary or bay near its mouth. It has a soft mud-bar at the entrance, and the harbor affords a good anchorage for vessels. A good light-house, placed near the entrance, which can be seen many miles at sea serves as a guide for the coasting vessels in the absence of any marked peculiarity of the monotonous shores of the Gulf. Sabine City, a small settlement only, is situated at the head of the Pass, on the estuary.

The next port west of Sabine Pass is Galveston, which has been too recently described in THE TIMES to require notice. Following along the coast the villages of Velasco and Quintana, situated at the mouth of the Brazos River, on opposite sides, are the next ports. There is no bay at the mouth of this river, and although vessels of considerable size can cross the bar and ascend the river for about fifty miles, to the town of Brazoria, there is only a local trade done by means of small coasting vessels.

Indianola, situated on Matagorda Bay, which was described in THE TIMES of yesterday, is the next port on the coast. The town of Matagorda, the capital of the county of the same name, is situated at the mouth of the Colorado River, at the western extremity of the bay, and, unlike Indianola, which is built upon a sand beach, or bar, is built upon the mainland. It is a small town and has but little business. Rockport, in Refugio County, about fifty miles west of Indianola, said to have been badly damaged by the storm, is situated on Aransas Bay, which lies between the south end of the island of St. Josephs and the north point of Mustang Island, and almost at right angles with the coast. The bay has a narrow, shifting sand-bar at the entrance, over which steamers of light draught can pass. There are about five hundred inhabitants in Rockport, and the principal articles of export are cattle and hides. Vessels of the Morgan Line of steam-ships make regular trips to this port. The port of St. Mary's, which has about three hundred inhabitants, is also situated on this bay.

Corpus Christi, which has about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, is situated at the head of the bay of the same name, and is more pleasantly located than any of the towns or cities on the gulf, as the greater portion of it is built on a high bluff which rises eighty or 100 feet above the shores of the bay. The business portion of the town, however, is on the beach below. The bay is about forty miles across from north to south and twenty miles from east to west. Connected with it is Nueces Bay, which receives the Nueces River at its head. This port is also reported to have suffered considerably from the effects of the gale.

The next and last port on the Texas coast is Brazos Santiago, the port town of Brownsville. It is situated at the extreme southern point of Texas, about five miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is merely a freight depot, and is built on a sand-bar barely above the level of the Gulf, and is frequently overflowed. Point Isabel, where the American forces first disembarked in Texas to take part in the Mexican war of 1846, is situated upon a bluff a few miles distant, where there is a light-house. Clarksville on the American side, and Bagdad on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, are situated at its mouth. These are now but small villages, inhabited by fishermen and pilots. In 1867 both places were swept away by a terrible hurricane that caused immense damage to the whole of that section of country. The water was driven up over the land for miles, and large river steamers were carried far out into the prairie, and when the storm subsided were left in a chaparral several miles from the river.

THE O'NEILL-ENGELHARDT BOAT RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The weather continues stormy. A nasty, choppy sea and a high wind prevailed until sundown, necessitating another postponement. The race is called for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the prospects are promising. O'Neill offered to row the race in any kind of water between 8 and 10 o'clock, which the Engelhardt party refused.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

AN IMPERIAL VISITOR.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 21.—The Minister of Public Works presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-day a request of the Emperor to sanction a visit of eighteen months' duration to Europe and the United States.

DOM PEDRO II.

In 1871, shortly after Dom Pedro II. had taken measures for the suppression of slavery in Brazil, he made the tour of Europe, being received everywhere with the distinction due to his character no less than to his rank. There was great disappointment felt in this country that he did not visit the United States on his return, and it is generally believed that such was his intention, but that it was frustrated by an imperative necessity for his presence in his own land. The news that he will surely come here shortly is one that will be received with universal satisfaction, for there is no anointed head that wears a crown in any country of the world that is so honored here as his. His father abdicated when he was but five years old. He may be said to have been an Emperor all his life, and yet, though he is now fifty years of age, he never did an act that gave sorrow to his people. Not content with faithfully observing the free Constitution which his father granted (on compulsion) to Brazil, it has been his constant aim and endeavor not only to make his people entirely free, but to make them also worthy of freedom. He has abolished slavery without overturning the system of labor, and has invited and assisted progress without yielding to the demands of license. He has been foremost in every good and philanthropic work, has traveled incessantly over his vast country, nearly two thousand miles square, seeking everywhere methods of developing its great resources and raising upward its lowest classes. He has been emphatically for Brazil what Peter the Great was for Russia, but in him the world knows no rude barbarian genius with the mind of a philosopher and the manners of a Cyclops. Dom Pedro of Brazil has ever shown himself a refined, a courteous, an educated gentleman, free of access, especially to Americans, neither proud nor pompous, though he has in his veins the mingled blood of the Bragauzas, the Bourbons, and the haughty Hapsburgs of Austria, delighting in the society of literary and scientific men, acute in discerning men's characters, slow to punish, prompt to reward, the perfected Adrian of Christian times and of the nineteenth century.

The wonderful changes which this great and noble man has wrought in Brazil can hardly be appreciated by those who have not traveled in Mexico and in Brazil and compared them. He has given to his country a system of railroad travel which, though not yet worked out, will in time inevitably make of Brazil a great commercial land. He has encouraged and aided the development of steam navigation at suitable points along its enormous coast line, has stimulated the culture of the coffee-tree and the growth of cotton and sugar-cane, and has wisely repressed the excessive thirst for gold and silver mining which has been the curse of the Spanish colonizations. Little by little he has nursed a love and comprehension of free institutions, and has cordially invited the immigration of citizens from countries nursed in ideas of absolute liberty. He has endeavored to systematize and increase the inland commerce through the Maranon and its mighty tributaries. In a word, he has been not only the friend but the father of Brazilian progress and reform, and his people idolize him. Here in this land his noble character is thoroughly understood and admired, and he will receive such a welcome from our enthusiastic Americans as will convince him that the good deeds of a great man shine very far in this naughty world.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

SERVIAN BANDS JOINING THE INSURGENTS—THE REBELS RAVAGING THE COUNTRY.

RAGUSA, Sept. 22.—Advices from Slavonic sources state that the insurgents under the priest Zarko have been joined by fresh bands of Servians. The insurgents are said to have burned everything between Novi Warosch and Vishegrad.

INSURGENT VICTORIES—TREBIGNE AGAIN INVESTED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special telegram from Berlin, which contains the following:

"A Belgrade telegram to the *National Zeitung* confirms the reports of insurgent victories. Trebigne is again surrounded."

SPAIN.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO'S DEMANDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT—THE REPLY OF THE MINISTRY CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The *Correspondencia* of this city says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio, addressed a note to the late Government demanding the execution of the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican, the payment of the arrears due to the clergy, and that the nominations to the still vacant bishoprics be made as soon as possible. Don Alejandro Castro, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Don Pedro Salaverria, the Minister of Finance, replied. The reply was couched in conciliatory but firm language. The Ministers endeavored to convince the Nuncio that the circumstances of the case no longer permitted him to put forward his demands.

THE REPORTS OF THE FAILURE OF THE CONSULAR MEDIATION PREMATURE—THE PORTE'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times* has a special telegram from Vienna containing the following: "The report of the failure of the Consular Commission is premature. The negotiations with the insurgents were only to begin on Monday last. Meantime the *Tagblätt* of Vienna says that if the commission should not succeed the insurgents will be called to a general meeting somewhere in Austria. If the proposed meeting should fail the Porte would, of course, follow his own method of dealing with the rebellion. But, even in that case, the Porte would pledge himself to carry out the reforms the Consular reports indicated as necessary. Those well acquainted with the intentions of the Porte say that not only the Ministry but that the Sultan himself are thoroughly convinced that the old state of things in Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot be restored, and must be thoroughly changed.

AN APPEAL TO MONARCHISTS IN THE COMING ELECTION.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—A Ministerial circular was issued to the Prefects to-day. It urges the union of Monarchists of all shades in the coming election.

TROOPS EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, Sept. 22.—The embarkation of troops for Cuba is actively going on. Up to the present 4,000 men have sailed for that island.

AN INTENDED SOCIALIST RISING IN MADRID.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Police have discovered several secret repositories of arms and ammunition, which are supposed to be intended for a socialist rising.

HE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE VATICAN.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Spanish Envoy to the Vatican is instructed that the Madrid Government will be firm but moderate. It will respect religion, but at the same time protect the rights of the State.

It is believed here that the Vatican will finally abate its pretensions.

THE COMMUNICATION CUT OFF BETWEEN THE CARLISTS OF NAVARRE AND ARRAGON.

HENDAYE, Sept. 22.—The Northern Army has cut off all communication between the Carlists of Navarre and Arragon, who are compelled to cross the frontier. Gen. Dorregaray has concentrated his forces around Estella.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE TO BE TRIED IN OCTOBER.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin states that the case of Count Von Arnim has been fixed in the higher court for the 17th of October. It is expected that the Kammergericht's sentence will be confirmed. The Count, who is seriously indisposed, is still in Switzerland.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA CONFIDENT OF CONTINUED PEACE IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The Emperor of Austria, on receiving the Parliamentary delegations to-day, spoke hopefully of the maintenance of peace in Europe.

FRANCE.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES NOT TO RENOUNCE THEIR CLAIMS TO THE THRONE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Journal de Paris*, on authority, gives a positive denial to the assertions made by the journal *La France* on the 12th to the effect that the Orleans Princes were about to renounce all claims to the throne and declare for the Republic.

A NEW GROUP TO BE FORMED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 23—5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that upon the meeting of the Assembly a new parliamentary group will be found, composed of theR adicals who follow MM. Naquet and Louis Blanc. This defection from the Left may possibly somewhat delay the dissolution of the Assembly.

MANUFACTURERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The principal manufacturers of this city will hold a meeting on Friday in favor of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

IRELAND.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION CONSIDERED BY THE BISHOPS AT MAYNOOTH—STATE CONTROL OF THE SCHOOLS DEPRECATED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The pastoral of the Bishops assembled at Maynooth recently intimates that it is the intention to establish a Catholic training-school for masters, under the care of the Vincentian Fathers. They say the primary educational system is more than ever distrusted by them, and declare that the control of the State over the education of the country has been enlarged to an extent perilous to liberty. They say in a few years the band of professors and masters now being formed by the Catholic University will have the intermediate education of the country in their own hands, and it will become impossible for the State to withhold legal recognition from the educators of the nation."

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE WITHDRAWN FROM THE BANK FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 23—6 A. M.—Gold to the amount of £46,000 was withdrawn from bank yesterday, for America.

AUSTRALIA.

UNPRECEDENTED CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A South Australian telegram, dated the 20th inst., states that the harvest prospects are unprecedented. The wool clip is good.

CUBA.

DEATH OF SENOR BONAFAX, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Senor Cayetano Bonafax, Secretary of the Treasury, died on the morning of the 18th inst. of vomito. As administrator of finance in the island his integrity was unimpeached, and his funeral, which took place to-day, was largely attended. His loss is widely felt.

SHARKEY ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AND IS CARRIED BACK TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Sharkey, the murderer, attempted to escape from the Kingston steamer as she touched at ports on the north coast of Cuba, and has been brought back to this city.

INTERFERENCE IN THE SOUTH.

VIEWS OF GOV. KELLOGG, OF LOUISIANA—HE APPROVES THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIOTS—PINCHBACK'S SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, who was here to-day, called on Attorney General Pierrepont, and expressed his gratification with the conduct of that officer in the Mississippi troubles, which fact indicates that Kellogg has changed his views touching the use of Federal troops in cases of local disturbances in the Southern States. In conversation Kellogg speaks hopefully of the future of Louisiana. The crops of rice and sugar will be better this year than they have been for the past twenty years, while cotton promises a larger yield than during any year since the war. For the first time in its history the State has raised a corn crop which will supply the home demand and leave some for sale. The reawakening of trade and the abundant crops will, he thinks, result in making the people contented, and will encourage them to renewed efforts to develop the material interests of the State. He has no faith in the report that an effort will be made next January to set aside the Wheeler compromise. There is a sufficient number of Conservatives who have united with the Republicans to maintain the compromise intact. Besides, the popular feeling is against any movement that would produce such scenes as have convulsed Louisiana during the past few years. He is confident the case of Pinchback will again be presented to the United States Senate at the coming session. So long as Pinchback's case is undecided the Legislature will not go into another election for Senator; nor will he appoint any one in Pinchback's place until the Senate has formally declared the seat vacant to which Pinchback was chosen.

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—At the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club, Newport, to-day a match for $500 between T. Van Buren and J. P. Grand, 50 birds, thirty yards rise, was shot. Van Buren killed 35 and Grand 29.

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS.

THEIR CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

RENOMINATION OF GOV. GASTON—GEN. WILLIAM F. BARTLETT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—TWO REPUBLICANS ON THE TICKET—DRAFTS UPON REPUBLICAN OPINIONS FOR A PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Convention held here to-day went even further toward Republicanism than the most exacting recruit could ask, and through its spokesmen enunciated doctrines that must seem strange to the old-time Democrats, and nominated a ticket with two straight-out Repulicans upon it. It was a most interesting convention, admirably and diplomatically handled, and one, at least, of its debates—that on the currency—will attract the attention of the country at large. By its action and by the words of its leaders it went completely back on the past of the Democratic Party, and took a stand quite on a level with that so long occupied by the Republican Party, which these same leaders so vigorously opposed not so very long ago. The convention was one of the largest ever held here, over 1,900 delegates being present at the start. The policy of union with the Liberals was announced in the speech of the Chairman of the State Committee. That old war-horse William Aspinwall, of Brookline, in calling the delegates to order, congratulated them on the immense gathering assembled in response to the liberality of the call, which was addressed to all, Democrats and Liberal Republicans alike, who desire the restoration of pure and economical government. He made a taking point by expressing the hope that the glorious sun, which shines so brightly upon them, might prove like the sun of Austerlitz to Napoleon, rising upon an enemy already half vanquished. He extended the right hand of fellowship to the Liberals in these flowery terms: "On your behalf, fellow-Democrats, who with me have been fighting the disheartening battles of the opposition for the last fourteen years, I extend to these, our younger soldiers, a most hearty welcome. [Renewed applause.] The old guard holds out the warm hand of greeting to the young guard, and bids it take its place on equal terms at the table and in the council." Edward Avary, of Braintree, who has presided at many Democratic conventions, presided at this, and in his speech on taking the chair went even further than his venerable predecessor, and expressed sentiments which will contrast sharply with those he expressed quite as vehemently, and with just such a show of sincerity, in the momentous years of the war. He was quite warm in his thanksgiving for the victories the Democrats had already gained, and he cried, after summing up the gains in Massachusetts with a Democratic Governor and five Congressmen elect—claiming Banks as one of them—"We no longer exclaim as we meet each other, 'Watchman, tell us of the night,' but 'Brother, hail the new-born day;'" which happy expression was approved by vigorous applause. He recognized at once the aid that Republicans had contributed toward this result, and welcomed them in right royal fashion. They were all combined together, he said, to bring back honesty and faithfulness in the administration of public affairs. The present condition of business he charged, of course, to the Republican Party, and declared that the people naturally looked for aid in the direction of the Democratic Party, and this because it was so pure and undefiled. It has had no means with which to feed the hungry, nothing to attract the selfish, no power or place to bestow on the ambitions. It has no friends in office to screen, no secrets to conceal, no rings to hold together, no peculations to smother, no departments to whitewash, no extravagances to extenuate. To be sure there were some great frauds in New-York perpetrated by men acting with the Democratic Party, but they were so mercilessly followed and so justly punished under the inspiration of a Tilden and an O'Conor, that they serve as beacon lights to warn from its ranks all who would repeat the crimes. This neat disposition of the Tweed Ring and the mention of Tilden's name were greeted with significant applause. Getting on to the reconciliation, Mr. Avery grew quite flowery and eloquent, and brought up with this good anti-slavery declaration, and this universal suffrage and negroes' rights sentiment, which, coming from an old fire-eater and most bitter opponent of the war measures and emancipation, is refreshing: "On battle-field enriched by the blood of heroes, around the graves of soldiers and sages, thousands and tens of thousands have reaffirmed the great creed of the fathers—that creed that planted the colonies, that led them through the trials of ante-revolutionary life, that gave them courage to withstand the onslaught of England's trained battalions, that burst forth in the Declaration of Independence, that shaped and formed the system of government they established, that lives in the deathless words of Jefferson, Adams, Otis, and Henry. That great creed, so grand and noble, now embracing every human creature in our land—that all men are equal, possessed of the same right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. * * * *" Unless we misapprehend the signs of the times, new life and vigor to the Democratic Party is coming, for it stands pledged to maintain the Constitution in all its provisions; to mete out equal and exact justice to all, irrespective of race, color, or creed; to maintain local self-government and impartial suffrage, demanding for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, and for each State self-government, and for the nation peace, economy, and honest administration of its Government; the sacred maintenance of the public credit and the restoration of a sound currency."

The morning session was consumed in organizing and getting ready for action, and after a slight breeze on a local question—the manner of forming the State Central Committee—which was soon quieted by giving those who demanded a change and were choked off last year all they wanted, and this without the least show of opposition, it closed with the delegates in the best of humor.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Immediately on coming to order after dinner the ball was set in motion, and a more exhilirating session of a Democratic convention has not been held here for many a day. First, Gaston was nominated for Governor by acclamation, the delegates rising and announcing their approval by cheers and shouts. Then Congressman-elect Tarbox, Judge Hoar's successor, mounted the platform and, in a speech which can safely be termed rousing, nominated Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, and his name was received and the nomination ratified with even more enthusiasm and more uproar than that of Gaston. The filling in of the remainder of the ticket was then given to a committee, who retired for deliberation.

Later in the afternoon these returned and reported for Secretary of State George H. Munroe, Republican, the "Templeton" of the Hartford *Courant;* Treasurer, Weston Howland, Fair Haven; for Attorney General, George F. Verry, Worcester, and Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, Boston, all Democrats.

WARM DISCUSSIONS.

The other events of the day were a debate which suddenly sprung up on the record of one of the candidates for delegate at large to the National Convention, Gen. Whitney, of Boston, and a short, sharp debate on rag versus hard money. The former arose from a charge by a Boston delegate, just as the ballot for delegates at large was about to be taken, that Gen. Whitney was a corruptionist, having been concerned in fraudulent transactions in connection with Hartford and Erie, of which he had been a Director. This called Gen. Whitney to his feet in defense of himself, and further, of his record as a Democrat from the earliest days. A Springfield gentleman followed, to the further support of Gen. Whitney and the defense of his record, and it seemed as if the mass of the convention was about to swing over enthusiastically to his support, when two other old war-horses, Hon. Oliver Stevens, of Boston, and Mr. Brown, of Somerville, picked the ambitious General's record to pieces, showing that he had been inconsistent and had gone back on his pledges, following, in the memorable Charleston Convention, Ben Butler and Dr. Loring, and thus the crowd was twisted as suddenly away from him. Then again he took the stand, denied some of the charges that had been made against him, explained others, and made a point for himself by contrasting this treatment of him, a Democrat, when those who were opposing him were striplings in politics, with the obsequious attention paid to the renegade Republicans who were asking to come into the party. The debate, which was conducted in the midst of much confusion, was closed at this critical point by a call for the taking of the ballot. Gen. Whitney was not lucky enough to be elected, but he received a good vote. The successful four out of a multitude of candidates were George W. Gill, Worcester; P. A. Collins, Boston; J. G. Abbott, Boston, and Edward Avery, Boston, all pure-blooded Democrats.

The other debate came right on top of the reading of the platform, which was the result of the deliberations of the Liberals, represented by Frank Bird, and the old liners, represented by several of their best and most diplomatic men. The platform, as reported by these gentlemen, is unique, and is well worth attention. [It is printed below.] It was a Mr. Clark, of Lynn, who started the debate, and he did so by moving to strike out the resolution on the currency, and reading a short speech in favor of paper money, and of placing the Democratic party here in full accord with the Democracy of the Western States. His remarks created a sensation, and when he sat down two or three of the leaders sprang to their feet, anxious to seize the opportunity thus offered to fix the party here. Mr. Brown, of Somerville, first got a hearing, and in the midst of considerable excitement made a sharp speech for hard money, concluding with these words: "I tell you, Mr. President, the man who argues for paper money is against the payment of debts, is against the labor of this country, against everything that is decent in commercial life." This declaration was received with cheers, and before they had died away, Charles Levi Woodbury got the floor, and declared that the resolution follows the platform of Baltimore and the Cincinnati Liberals, and the doctrines of Andrew Jackson. It is down on the shinplasters and rags. It affirms the faith that the working man is entitled to as hard and good money as any capitalist in the land. [More cheers.]

Next came Tarbox, who declared vehemently that he was born a Democrat, had been reared a Democrat, and hoped to die a Democrat, but if the Democratic Party should ever drift from the rock of hard money, where it had so long been moored, he would stand by the rock if it proved his ruin. On top of these energetic remarks the proposition of the soft-money man was violently voted down and the platform, as a whole, adopted.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Convention was opened this morning at 11:15 o'clock, in Mechanics' Hall. Col. Aspinwall, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION — Delegates chosen by the Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and all who wish to act together in the great work of restoring to purity and economy the Government, confessed even by its friends to be corrupt and wasteful—welcome to this great heart of the commonwealth. I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on this immense gathering from all parts of the State, unparalleled in the history of our party or any other. I congratulate you on the glorious sun above us, encouraging us with its light and heat in our work of enlightenment and purification. May it prove to us what the Sun of Austerlitz was to the Great Napoleon, enabling us to deal the last and fatal blow to our enemies, already dismayed and half vanquished. [The call was here read, and Col. Aspinwall proceeded.] Gentlemen of the convention, you are here in answer to the call of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was couched in unusual terms, as it was broader in its import than had been customary, but your committee thought they did not mistake the feelings of the Democratic Party of Massachusetts, or of those who, though not of them, were really with them in utterly condemning the party in power, when they invited all in our great State who believed together to act as one in driving from the high places in the State and the nation the men who had proved themselves unfit for the great trusts a confiding people had committed to them. How well your committee had read the signs of the time is proved by the eloquent answer to our invitation. You have all read in print the still more eloquent reply given by the many delegates here, who to-day, for the first time, are acting in full accordance with the Democrats of Massachusetts. [Applause.] On your behalf, fellow-Democrats, who with me have been fighting the disheartening battle of the opposition for the last fourteen years, I extend to these, our younger soldiers, a most hearty welcome. [Renewed applause.] The old guard holds out the warm hand of greeting to the young guard, and bids it take its place on equal terms at the table and in the council. Gentlemen, you are to act to-day upon most important questions. Besides our annual nominations for State officers, you are to-day called upon to choose four citizens to represent you in the next National Convention, which has, as we confidently believe, to nominate the next President of the United States. [Applause.] The duties of that Convention are most delicate and weighty. Not only have they to select our candidates for President and Vice President, but they are to announce the platform upon which these candidates and the National Democratic Party shall stand. It ought to be our aim to-day to send men who will speak no doubtful language upon the sentiments of their constituents. I trust we shall choose men who, upon the great constitutional, commercial, and financial questions now pending, will reiterate the often-expressed opinions of the Democracy, and that upon none of them will they take a step backward. [Applause.] You have, gentlemen, to nominate a list of State officers such as the Democrats and all other lovers of the old Commonwealth can vote for with pride. It is, I hope, neither indiscreet or presumptuous in me to say that as to the first name upon our ticket. There is not the slightest doubt but that we shall place upon it for the third time the name of the distinguished gentleman who now occupies and fills the Executive chair. [Applause.] It is my duty to state to you that the Hon. William L. Smith, of Springfield, wishes to withdraw his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and you will have, therefore, to select some other gentleman to take his post. Hon. Waldo Colburn having received the well-merited honor of an appointment upon the Superior Court Bench, renders it necessary that you take some other legal gentleman as a candidate for Attorney General. I hope I may be forgiven if I suggest that, if possible, greater care than usual should be exercised in selecting your candidates, for we ought to believe that in nominating them we are in fact electing the incumbents of the State-house for the next political year. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am now ready for any motion looking to the permanent organization of the convention.

Mr. Tower, of Randolph, moved that Edward Avery, of Braintree, be the permanent Chairman of the convention. Carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Avery, on taking the chair, was received with applause, and thanked the convention. He said they found a Democrat in the Governor's chair, five Democratic nominees for Congress with certificates of election, and a sixth only waiting the assembling of Congress to take his seat. This happy result had been obtained by the aid of a large body of their fellow-citizens, who had become tired of the mismanagement and narrow policy of the Republican Administration. The position of Mr. Gaston was peculiar and trying, but he had showed in the management of his department that rare combination of judgment, discretion, patience, and conscientious honesty, which has commanded the united approval of his council, and the respect, esteem, and confidence of the entire people. He had shown himself the Governor, not of a party, but of a whole people. He was, therefore, to be renominated, and deserved the vote of the people. But the rest of the ticket needed most careful attention, that the people might say of every man on the ticket, he is honest, he is capable. There were too many unnecessary departments, too many commissions, and the hand of retrenchment should be extended in every direction. They had no friends to screen, no secrets to conceal, no rings to hold together, no peculations to smother, and no extravagances to extenuate. Their opponents were demoralized by impending national defeat, mortified by constant exposure of corrupt officials and divided by personal ambition. The great frauds which were perpetrated by men acting with their own party in a neighboring State were so justly punished under the inspection of a Tilden and an O'Conor, [loud applause, and three cheers for Tilden,] that they served as beacon-lights to warn from their ranks all who would repeat the crime. Varied accounts of annual Autumnal outrages at the South no longer divert the attention of the people from the incapacity, mismanagement, and corruption of those in power. Men begin to discover that the blood is artificial and the agony manufactured, and are ready to administer the affairs of government like their own private affairs. In conclusion he contrasted the Democratic and Republican Parties, claiming that the latter established, nursed, and fostered paper money, while the former party is a hard-money party, and will oppose any currency not redeemable in coin. [Applause.] With candidates such as they would nominate to-day, they deserved and commanded respect.

The speaker's remarks relative to the necessity of maintaining the public credit and the restoration of sound currency also met with the hearty approbation of his auditors.

THE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Prouty, of Littleton, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization:

District No. 1.—Henry Fields, Jr., of New-Bedford.
District No. 2.—John T. Flood, of Randolph.
District No. 3.—Michael Doherty, of Boston.
District No. 4.—Michael Carney, of Boston.
District No. 5.—A. D. Hoitt, of Arlington.
District No. 6.—Albert Currier, of Newburyport.
District No. 7.—Gardner Prouty, Chairman, of Littleton.
District No. 8.—Charles Belford, of Boston.
District No. 9.—Washington Tufts, of Brookfield.
District No. 10.—William A. Hardy, of Fitchburg.
District No. 11.—Reuben Noble, of Westfield.

On motion of Mr. Collins, of Fall River, the following were appointed as a Committee on Credentials:

District No. 1.—John A. Collins, of Fall River.
District No. 2.—H. Herbert Howard, of Brockton.
District No. 3.—Joseph T. Ryan, of Boston.
District No. 4.—Patrick F. McGerrigle, of Boston.
District No. 5.—S. S. McGibbons, of Lynn.
District No. 6.—A. W. Denning, of Haverbill.
District No. 7.—J. M. Chandler, of Tewksbury.
District No. 8.—Abner Childs, of West Roxbury.
District No. 9.—T. Edward Murray, of Worcester.
District No. 10.—George Pierce, Jr., of Greenfield.
District No. 11.—S. A. Jacobs, of Chicopee.

A delegate moved that a committee be appointed to nominate a State Central Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Boston, offered a substitute that the election of the State Central Committee be left to the delegates from the Senatorial districts; that during the recess they meet and decide upon the man and report his name to the Chairman, with notice that such gentleman has been elected, and that the forty delegates thus chosen constitute the State Central Committee for next year. [Applause.]

Mr. Fitzgerald's amendment was then put and carried, with considerable applause. The motion as amended was then passed.

There was quite a lively breeze caused by a motion that all communications and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. Pratt, of Braintree, moved as an amendment that all such communications be first read by the Chair. This caused a good deal of disorder.

A LARGE SUBJECT INTRODUCED.

John Anderson, of Oakland, the old-time provoker, got the floor, and, amid frequent interruptions, urged the adoption of a communication, entitled "An improvement upon the Treaty of William Penn." He proposed, first, that the President create a Supreme Judge of Indian Affairs, the Indians to appoint two side judges, and all cases to be tried before said court, and that the juries consist of six Indians and six white men. His next recommendation was that measures be taken to secure a supreme judicial court of nations, each nation to appoint a Judge at a salary, and all cases of national difference to be tried by said court, the Judges representing the two contesting nations to act as counsel and have no voice in the decision.

A commotion ensued for several minutes. Finally the amendment was put and lost, and the original motion prevailed.

At this point it was voted that speeches be limited to five minutes each.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of Vice Presidents, headed by Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, and a list of secretaries, which were adopted.

The Convention took a recess of an hour, and reassembled promptly at 2 o'clock, when both sets of delegates from Ward Two, Boston, were admitted to seats.

THE STATE TICKET.

Mr. Thomas Riley, of Boston, said that the convention had assembled for the purpose of transacting earnest business, and he thought it was their duty to see that it was a convention of dignity as well as one of intelligence, and he had been pained by sitting for an hour during the morning and hearing remarks made by two gentlemen not germain to any question. For the first time in twenty years the Democracy of Massachusetts have met here finding themselves with a Democratic Governor in the Executive chair of the State. If they disagreed upon some minor things there were more important matters upon which they all fully agreed, and it seemed to him that the first business would be to put in nomination their candidate for Governor for the year 1876, the centennial of the nation. [Applause.] Upon that question it seemed to him that it was due to the able and distinguished gentleman who was the standard-bearer of the party, and who filled the Executive chair of one of the first States in the country, (Massachusetts,) and he therefore moved that his Excellency William Gaston, of Boston, the present Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, be the nominee of their party for the year 1876.

The motion was received with cheers and applause, and was carried by acclamation, and three rousing cheers were given for Gov. Gaston, being supplemented by the Chairman's invocation: "May God serve the right, and success attend your action today." [Applause.]

Gen. William F. Bartlett was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor, on motion of Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence.

In nominating Gen. Bartlett for Lieutenant Governor Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, said: The action of this great assemblage of Democrats—of fair-minded, public-spirited citizens of this Commonwealth—in the renomination of his Excellency Gov. Gaston to the position which he has filled to the high honor of the State and to the credit of the party that gave him to the public service of the State, responds, I believe, to the feelings and sentiments of a majority of the people of this Commonwealth. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.] And why is it so? If I construe public feeling right, it means that now the people of Massachusetts demand that in the conduct of their affairs the men who govern us shall be moved by higher emotions of purpose than a simple party instinct or party object. The public mind of this State is too resolute to be trifled with. We see corruption pervading all the branches of the Government, polluting the purity of the very fountain of our official life, and the great question before this country to-day, before which all other questions become subordinate, is the restoration of the Government in all its branches to purity, to honesty, to economy, and to the traditions of the Republic in its older and purer days. [Loud applause.] It is, Sir, in the spirit of the call under which we are assembled; it is in recognition of this pervading and controlling public feeling of the Commonwealth, that I rise here to name for the second place on the ticket a gentleman whose chivalry on the battle-field [loud applause] is fully equaled by the chivalric spirit which he brings into civil life, a gentleman of personal integrity of character, upon which no sun has shown one blot. I name, Sir, Gen. William F. Bartlett. [Long applause and cheers.] as our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, [applause,] and I do it, Sir, with a full knowledge that that gentleman does not seek, does not desire that public recognition, but if called upon to accept that trust, he will do it in the spirit of patriotism, in the spirit of self-sacrifice—the same feeling that led him to make even greater sacrifices for his country upon the battle-fields of the Republic. [Applause.] And, Sir, I believe that so thoroughly imbued is he with the spirit of those grand utterances of the power which have rung through our land and awakened the echoes in the remotest corners of the Republic, that it will lead him to bring to his country still another sacrifice, and be in heart and soul in sympathy with this movement for political reform, that he will consent to act as one of our standard-bearers in this great battle for public reform. [Applause and cheers.]

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Springfield, a committee to nominate the balance of the State ticket was appointed, and they reported the following names:

For Secretary of State—George H. Munroe, of Boston.

Treasurer and Receiver—Gen. Weston Howland, of Fair Haven.

Attorney General—George F. Verry, of Worcester.

Auditor—John E. Fitzgerald.

The report was accepted, and the names adopted.

THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The convention proceeded to ballot for delegates to the National Convention.

Thomas Drew, of Newton, opposed the name of James S. Whitney, on account of certain transactions in connection with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Mr. Whitney replied, admitting that he had the misfortune to be one of the Directors of that road, but urging his record as a Democrat, and soliciting votes.

Mr. Powers, of Springfield, defended Mr. Whitney.

Oliver Stevens, of Boston, accused Gen. Whitney of being recreant to his pledges to support Senator Douglass in the canvass of 1860.

Mr. A. R. Brown, of Somerville, was sorry that the discussion had arisen, but they had not heard all his record. Gen. Whitney had failed them once, and he would say let us not trust him a second time.

Gen. Whitney further defended himself, and said he solicited no man's vote but with the understanding that if he went to the convention he should labor for the good of the Democratic Party and principles. He denied ever having pledged himself to a man or a convention.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, and the following were elected: P. A. Collins, Boston; G. W. Gill, Worcester; J. G. Abbott, Worcester; Edward Avery, Braintree, with four alternates.

Members of the State Central Committee, forty in all, one from each Senatorial District, were elected.

THE PLATFORM.

The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts assembled by their delegates in convention to consider the public exigency and organize for the great work of political reform, appealing to all honest men for co-operation in their efforts, declare and affirm as the basis of their action:

First—We reiterate the declarations comprehensively made by the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872, accepting the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution as a full, final, and permanent adjustment of the political controversies incident to the late war.

Second—We demand for the Union the support in full vigor of all its constitutional powers as the supreme authority, utterly repudiating all claim of right by any State to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws; and we demand for each State, as equally inviolable, the right to govern itself at its sovereign pleasure, subject only to the limitations an obligations of the Federal Constitution.

Third—In the interest of public morals, the nation's credit, and the common welfare we oppose any further issue by the Government of a currency inconvertible with gold, the world's recognized measure of value, and we favor a speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of the commerce, business, and credit of the country and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

Fourth—We arraign the Republican Party for its extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for its corruption, for its peculations, for its contempt of constitutional obligations, for its extortionate increase of sinecures and of the salaries of our public officers, for its oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxation, finance, and currency, which have degraded public and private morality, and brought upon us the present depression in the commercial and industrial interests of the country, for its centralization of power and its encouragement of monopolies and corporate corruption, for its continuance of incompetent and dishonest men in office, and for its general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments.

Fifth—We view with alarm the increase in this Commonwealth, under Republican administration, of the public debt by prodigal appropriations for objects not demanded by the public interests. We denounce unnecessary taxation as a great crime. We demand a reduction of State expenditures, rigid economy, and the utmost limitation of the practice of mortgaging the industry of the future for purposes of doubtful expediency.

Sixth—The interests of capital and labor are identical, and any attempts to produce antagonisms between the two must be injurious to both. We favor such legislation as will secure to both an open field and fair play, and to both equal rights and just rewards under the law.

Seventh—We congratulate the good citizens of the Commonwealth upon the removal of the odious Prohibitory law from the statute books, and we confidently expect that the present law, with such modifications as experience shall suggest, will tend to promote public order and morality and the best interests of temperance.

Eighth—The Democratic Party believes in the government of the people by the people for the people, and therefore opposes any constitutional amendments which limit or restrict the election of public officers by the people.

Ninth—We take an honest pride in the cordial and enthusiastic approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace, and fraternity advocated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Parties in 1872, and we welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the Administration to be placed in power in 1876.

Tenth—That our present Governor, by the wise and prudent execution of his high trust, the dignity and fairness which have distinguished his Administration, has merited the approbation of the people, and we confidently point to his spotless record as the highest assurance that his renomination by this convention will redound to the best interests of this Commonwealth.

Eleventh—We have the satisfaction to commend to this convention Gen. William F. Bartlett, the gallant and modest soldier, whose wounds in the war have hardly ceased to bleed. The ability in civil life and the stern uprightness of his principles on all matters of public life and policy make him peculiarly fit for the high office to which he has been nominated, and we delight to commend him to the people as one who has not sought the laurels of civil office, but on whom they have been spontaneously thrust by this convention as a tribute to his merit.

Twelfth—This convention commends to the people of this Commonwealth the upright and able gentlemen selected as candidates for the other State offices, in the confident belief that they will be found competent and honest in the trusts for which they have been nominated.

Mr. Nathan Clark, of Lynn, opposed the third resolution on finance, but was answered by Judge Woodbury, and the platform was finally adopted unanimously.

After passing the usual vote of thanks to the President, the convention adjourned at 5 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Eight shares of the Chemical Bank, of the par value of $100 each, sold at auction in the Exchange Salesroom yesterday for $1,675 each. The other securities sold were as follows: 400 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each, at $1 15; $15,000 Jersey City seven per cent. Improvement Bonds, due 1894, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, at $104; $30,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, first mortgage, seven per cent. bonds, due 1890, coupons February and August, at $111 to $111 25; 100 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, at $107; 40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, $25 each, at $138; 10 shares Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, at $137 50 to $140; 50 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, at $186 50; 2 shares Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, at $50; 5 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each, at $180 50; 2 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, at $306; 2 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, at $166; $1,760 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip, two lots, at $105; 200 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, at $126 to $129 50; 10 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, at $96; 20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, at $98; 66 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at $77 50; 40 shares German American Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at $101 to $104; 100 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at $136 50; 100 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at $103 50; 100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each, at $177; 50 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Company, $40 each, at $108; 4 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, at $113; $5,000 Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central Railroad second Mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1886, interest May and November, $1,000 each, at $15.

THE AMERICAN TEAM IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Rifle Team will visit Waverly, N. J., to-day, as the guests of Mr. John Boylan and the New-Jersey State Agricultural Association. The party will leave foot of Cortlandt street at 2 P. M. carriages will be provided on their arrival at Waverly to convey them to the President's tent on the fair grounds. A special trot has been arranged for the occasion, and it will take place at 3 o'clock. After the exercises at the fair grounds the team will be the guests of Mr. Boylan at a banquet given in their honor at his residence, at which the Mayor and Common Council of Waverly will be present. A serenade by the Fifth Regiment band will terminate the festivities, after which the Fifth Regiment will escort the team in carriages to the railroad depot in time to return to this City by the 10:40 o'clock train.

THE DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The opening exercises of the Drew Theological Seminary, endowed by Daniel Drew at Madison, N. J., eight years ago, took place yesterday afternoon. Addresses relating to ministerial work were made by Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. G. F. Kettell, D. D., of New-York; Rev. C. S. Harrower, of Central Methodist Church, New-York, and Hon. C. C. North, of Orange Judd Publishing Company. The institution opens with a large number of new students, making 105 in all. Their average grade of scholarship is higher than ever before, nearly half being college graduates. A course of special lectures will be given by Bishops Simpson, Wiley, Foster, Drs. Wentworth, Corson, and Runyan.

COLLISION NEAR QUARANTINE.

The Southern Home, a British vessel, from San Domingo, under the command of Capt. Thomas, came into collision, yesterday afternoon, near Quarantine with the bark Bremen, a German vessel, which sailed from Bremen in August last, under the command of Capt. Hillmers. The bow of the British vessel was carried away, and the bowsprit of the bark was badly damaged. The accident was caused by the man at the wheel falling asleep from fatigue. The Southern Home, whose crew, with the exception of two men, were all sick with yellow fever, was towed into Quarantine by the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt No. 2.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

END OF THE TOURNAMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—THE LOCAL TEAM WINS WITH EIGHT WICKETS TO FALL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

The cricket tournament was brought to a conclusion to-day, with the result in favor of the American team. If the British officers had had even average bowlers the local team would undoubtedly have been pushed very close at the finish, for the batting of the officers was excellent throughout, and their fielding decidedly meritorious. The weather was fine, but a light breeze swept across the ground, chilly and rheumatic. The attendance was large, considering the fact was well known that the Philadelphia team had only 53 runs to make to win, with eleven wickets to fall. The resolute pluck of the British was admired by the spectators and won their applause, for they played so steadily and carefully that no one would have supposed they knew themselves beaten when they entered the field. Credit is due the committee of arrangements and other gentlemen who have held official positions during the tournament, and Lieut. Davidson deserves praise for the perfect order maintained. The success of the tournament augurs well for the prosperity of cricket in this country, and will doubtless be an inducement for foreign clubs to visit the Quaker City during the Centennial anniversary.

At 3:25 the Philadelphians sent George Newhall and John Large to the wickets, against the bowling of Howden from the upper and Singleton from the lower end. Large nicked Singleton for a single, and clipped Howden for another. The latter's next ball took George Newhall's leg stump, and lost him all chance of beating Lieut. Cummings' average for the "best batting" prize. Dan Newhall succeeded his brother, and drove Howden to the pavilion for a pair. During the seventh over Dan hit Howden to mid-on for four, and Large had a narrow escape from being run out. After a leg bye for three Large drew a single and the next over drew a couple off Singleton. Dan sent Howden to long-leg for a pair, and Large cut Singleton for one. Then Dan got one off Singleton's next over, and the next ball Howden sent him was caught by the bowler—two wickets for nineteen runs. Tom Hargreaves supplied Dan's place, got a single off Howden, and another to square-leg off Singleton. Large stole a single and Tom slashed Singleton to long-leg for a pair. Then Large drove Howden to long-off for one, cut Singleton for 1, and drew Howden for another. He also got a single off the next over of Singleton. Hargreaves slipped the same bowler for a run, and then several maidens were registered, the bowling of the officers having wonderfully improved. Large cut Singleton for a brace, and the next ball but one drove the same bowler to long-on for a pair. Tom drove Howden to long-off for two, and Large cut Singleton for 1. On the forty-second over Lieut. Browne was put in to bowl in place of Singleton, and his fourth ball took Hargreaves' wicket. R. Newhall supplied Tom's place, drove Browne straight for four and slashed him to long leg for a single. In Browne's next over Bob got doublets for a square leg hit, and then sent a unit to the same place that was nearly captured by the enemy. Large got a single and then drove Howden to on for a couple that raised the score to 52 and terminated the contest.

The prizes were then delivered to the successful teams and players in a roped arena fronting the grand stand. Mr. Albert A. Outerbridge, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, delivered them, accompanying each presentation with bright, pithy, and appropriate remarks, which were responded to by the recipients in a similar vein, the speeches of Capt. Wallace and Lieut. Cummings being particularly humorous. George Newhall accepted the champion cup on behalf of the Philadelphia team, and received personally a prize bat for scoring over fifty runs in one inning. Lieut. Cummings was awarded the cup for the highest batting average his being 33½. S. Meade was presented with a special cup for good bowling, and Whelan, of the Canadian team, was presented with a bat for scoring over 50. The cordiality and good feeling between the victors and the vanquished was manifested by the warmth of the remarks made and the applause of the assembled multitude, and that the tournament has been an unqualified success cannot be doubted. The British officers leave for Halifax, via New-York, to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIAS—SECOND INNING.

G. Newhall, b. Howden	0
J. Large, not out	19
D. Newhall, c. and b. Howden	9
T. Hargreaves, b. Browne	7
R. Newhall, not out	8
Byes, 1; wides, 2; leg byes, 5	8
Total	52

TROTTING AND RUNNING AT WAVERLY, N. J.

Yesterday was the second day of the fair at Waverly, N. J., and the attractive character of the programme drew a large concourse of spectators. The card furnished four races, the first of which was a purse of $300 for horses that had never beaten 2:38, which had twelve entries, and the following seven started, viz.: Red Bird, Frenchy, Joe Platt, Harry Ervin, Judge Robinson, Don and Kate Hughes. The first heat was taken by Harry Ervin by a neck, and the second was a dead heat between him and Don, the latter taking the third heat by a head and the fourth by a length. Harry Ervin then came to the front again, winning the fifth heat, when darkness came on and the race was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

SUMMARY.

WAVERLY PARK, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.—Purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $175 to first horse, $75 to second, and $50 to third.

Peter Manee's b. g. Harry Ervin	1	0	2	3	1
Owner's ch. g. Don	3	0	1	1	0
C. Dickerson's ch. g. Judge Robinson	2	3	3	2	0
A. Vanderbilt's br. m. Katie Hughes	6	4	4	4	4
R. A. Campbell's b. g. Joe Platt	7	6	6	5	dr.
A. M. Howe's b. g. Frenchy	4	5	dis.		
F. B. Dalrymple's b. g. Red Bird	5	7	dis.		

Time—2:37, 2:38, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:37.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was one of double teams for a purse of $175, and six of the seven pairs came to the post. Rockwood and Mac won the race in three straight heats, the first by half a length, the second by three lengths, and the third by a length.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $175 for trotting pairs, made up or otherwise; mile heats, best three in five; $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third.

C. Carman's br. h. Rockwood, and gr. g. Mac	1	1	1
W. A. Skinner's s. m. Red Bird, and r. h. Rival	4	2	2
Robert Dempster's b. g. Chauncey M. Bedle, and br. g. Rocky Hill	2	3	4
Charles Seagreaves's b. g. Clothesline, and b. s. Colonel	3	4	3
A. M. Howe's s. m. Katie, and b. m. Lady Emma	dis.		
Peter Manee's br. g. Creedmoor, and b. g. Revenge	dis.		

Time—2:42½, 2:42, 2:38½.

THIRD RACE.

The third race was a running dash of two miles, catch weight, which had four entries and three starters in. Edward Dugan's b. g. Dan O'Connell, P. Brady's blk. g. Fred, and A. Fitzgerald's s. m. by Censor. The latter's off fore foot was so badly injured that the blood came from it at every jump, yet the officers of the association allowed her to start. She took the lead at the start. After going three-quarters of a mile O'Connell went to the front and won the race by eight lengths, the Censor mare second, ten lengths before Fred.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $150 for running horses, dash of two miles, catch weight; $80 to first horse, $45 to second, and $25 to third.

Edward Dugan's b. g. Dan O'Connell	1
A. Fitzgerald's s. m. Censor	2
P. Brady's blk. g. Fred	3
M. Byrne's ch. h. Camden	dr.

Time—4:14.

FOURTH RACE.

The fourth and concluding race of the day was a purse of $200, for all trotting stallions owned in the State. There were five entries, and three starters in Abdallah Champion, Mambrino Pilot, and Bonnie Doon. The latter showed a decided superiority, and won the race in three straight heats, the first by sixth lengths, the second by three lengths, and third by three lengths.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $200; free for all stallions owned in New-Jersey; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $100 to first, $60 to second, and $40 to third.

Robert Dempster's b. s. Bonnie Doon, by Daniel Webster	1	1	1
John K. Allen's b. s. Abdallah Champion	2	2	2
J. Blyme's b. s. Mambrino Pilot	3	3	3

Time—2:41½, 2:40, 2:41.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Six thousand persons attended the second day's fair of the Hudson River Agricultural Society.

The 2:40 race was won by Alpha, four heats being trotted, Silas Rich taking the first one. Time—2:41, 2:38½, 2:40½, 2:39½.

In the running race, Zollicaffer won in two straight heats, his only opponent being Kentucky Jim. Time—2:28, 1:55.

In the 2:50 race to-morrow there are twelve entries.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—A good attendance, beautiful weather, and three fine runs marked to-day's racing at the course of the Louisville Jockey Club.

In the first race, mile heats, for the Reynolds Stake, four horses started—Bob Woolley, Volcano, Misdeal, and Kilburn—the first-named being the favorite against the field. Woolley won in two straight heats, though hugged closely all the way by Misdeal.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Reynolds Stake, for all ages; mile heats; $25, play or pay; Mr. J. M. Hunt Reynolds to add $400, of which $100 to second.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. c. Bob Woolley, 3 years old, by imp. Leamington, dam I Am, by Lexington	1	1
A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Misdeal, 3 years old, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, by the Knight of St. George	2	2
George H. Rice's b. c. Volcano, 3 years, by Vandal, dam Iodine, by imp. Sovereign	3	3
Gen. A. Buford's ch. g. Kilburn, 4 years, by Ringmaster, dam Ontario, by imp. Bonnie Scotland	4	4

Time—1:44, 1:44¼.

The second race, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for the Belle Mead Stake, had twelve starters: West's ch. c., by Planet, dam Miss Morgan; Stewart's Malmistic; William Murphy's Russ Butler; Nichol's Vagrant; Williams & Owings' Melnotte; Randall & Co.'s The Nipper; W. Jennings' Bengal; D. Swiggert's Bombay; W. Cottrell's Johnny B.; Keene Richards' Grit, and Lewis' Pluto, Vagrant being the favorite. The horses were bunched at the start, but when they reached the first quarter Vagrant, Bombay, and Bengal had drawn ahead in the order named, Bombay soon giving way to Bengal, who hugged the leader at the half mile and down the homestretch, pressing him closely, but only securing second place, a length ahead of Bombay, who came in third. Time—1.17¼.

The third race, dash one mile and a quarter, had four starters: Swigert's Egypt, Jennings' Verdigris, Johnson's Gray Steel, and Atchison's Grenoble, the first being the favorite, with Verdigris second choice against the field. Egypt won by half a neck, Grenoble second, and Verdigris third, Gray Steel last. Time—2:12½.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

This is the fourth day of the races at Louisville, and three races will be run. The first is the Woodburn Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters. There will be eight starters, including Gyptis, Emma C., Vinaigrette, Eleme Valerian, Lady Bugg, Phyllis, and Sallie Gardner. The second race is one of mile heats, for all ages, best three in five, and for this there are Katie Pierce, Brakesman, Millionaire, Crown Prince, and Joe Johnston. The third race is a Post Stake, for all ages, three miles, the starters being Arizona, Ten Broeck, Stampede, Vandalite, and Enlister. The betting on these events at the Turf Exchange was as follows:

WOODBURN STAKES.

Gyptis	$50	$100
Emma C.	19	40
Viniagrette	16	33
Eleme	8	15
Valerian	5	10
Lady Bugg	8	16
Phyllis	6	12
Sallie Gardner	5	10
Total	$117	$233

MILE HEATS.

Katie Pierce	$55	$110
Brakesman	35	62
Millionaire	12	22
Crown Prince	14	18
Joe Johnston	5	10
Total	$121	$222

THREE MILES.

Arizona	$100	$130
Ten Broeck	40	58
Stampede	35	50
Vandalite	39	42
Enlister	6	14
Total	$220	$294

THE BINGHAMTON REGATTA.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The first day of the Binghamton regatta opened this afternoon, and attracted a large assemblage to the banks of the river. The course was two miles. The first race, in four-oared boats, was contested by the Watkins Club, of Watkins, the Argonautas, and Binghamton Club, of this city. The following is the time and order of the finish:

	M.	S.
Argonautas	13	57¼
Watkins	14	05¼
Binghamtons	14	06½

Owing to a foul between the Watkins and Binghamtons, in which an oar of the former struck the latter boat twice, the race will be rowed again to-morrow, and the Athletics, of Oswego, will row in the same race.

The senior single shell race was contested by C. E. Courtney, champion; G. W. Lathrop, of the Beaverwycks, and G. H. Pratt, of the Binghamtons. Courtney won the race in 16m. 05s.

The pair-oared race was won by Walter Mann and Edward Smith, of the Argonautas of Bergen Point. They had no competition, and simply rowed against time.

The four-oared race between the Athletics, of Oswego, and the Seneca Falls Club did not take place, owing to the non-appearance of the latter club.

There are six races on the programme for to-morrow.

THE ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

The Fall regatta of the Arlington Boat Club took place on Newtown Creek yesterday afternoon in the presence of many hundred spectators, the course being from the club-house, near the Franklin street bridge, to a stake-boat near the Metropolitan avenue bridge and return, a total distance of one and one-half miles. There were four races, the winners being as follows: Senior single scull in 31-foot shells, James E. Rodgers, in 11m. 30s. Junior single scull 17-foot working boats—J. Wheaton in 13m. 45s. Pair-oared gig—G. Thomas, R. Young, and G. Lucas, coxswain, in 14m. Eight-oared barge, married versus single—J. B. White, stroke; W. H. Rexter, E. F. Williams, H. S. Star, Will Logan, A. H. Baltman, J. Y. Van Wicklen, George Lucas, and John H. Bonnington, coxswain, the single crew, in 12m. 45s.

The prizes, valuable pieces of plate, were exhibited in the club-house, and will be distributed next week, when the four-oared gig race is pulled—postponed to-day on account of the setting in of nightfall.

FALL RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB AND THE ONTARIO RIFLE CLUB OF CANADA—SELECTION OF THE TEAMS.

A long-range rifle match will take place next Saturday between teams of eight from the Amateur Rifle Club, of this City, and the Ontario Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Canada West. The contest originated in the following challenge issued by the Ontario Rifle Club last Spring:

HAMILTON, April 6, 1875.

Col. George W. Wingate, President Amateur Rifle Club, New-York:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club, of this city, held this evening, a correspondence between Capt. Mason and yourself was read respecting a proposed match between the Ontario Rifle Association and the riflemen of the United States. The negotiations for this match have apparently fallen through. I was authorized to propose to you a friendly contest between our respective clubs on the following conditions:

Competitors—Eight members of each club on each side.

Targets, scoring, &c., as at Wimbledon in 1873.

Ranges—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. fifteen shots at each range.

Rifles—Any not exceeding ten pounds in weight, but without telescopic or magnifying sights; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds.

Position—Any, not involving artificial rest.

Place—Creedmoor.

Time—The Saturday immediately preceding the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association.

I may add that the Victoria Rifle Club is now in the twelfth year of its existence; that it has a record of which any club may well feel proud; and that it occupies probably as leading a position among the rifle clubs of Canada as we believe the Amateur Rifle Club of New-York does in the United States.

Yours respectfully,

C. K. MURRAY,
President Victoria Rifle Club.

The challenge was accepted with the proviso that the style of targets used should be the same as now in use at Wimbledon, the bull's-eye counting five, &c. At a subsequent meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club an invitation was extended to its members to shoot in four competitions, under the direction of Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, but reserving the right of selecting the team to the Executive Committee.

The latter held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon. The members present were Gen. Dakin, Messrs. Coughtry, Schermerhorn, Yale, and Sanford. In the absence of the President, Major Fulton, Mr. Coughtry presided. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested at the continued absence of Major Fulton at so critical a period, as his presence in his capacity of President of the Amateur Club and Secretary of the National Rifle Association, is urgently needed. After considerable discussion the following members of the club were chosen to constitute the team and reserves: L. L. Hepburn, H. S. Jewell, A. V. Canfield, Jr., L. C. Bruce, W. B. Farwell, L. Geiger, J. S. Conlin, E. H. Sanford, L. M. Ballard, J. T. B. Collins, and F. Hyde. Of this number Messrs. Sanford, Jewell, and Bruce were appointed to make a final selection of a team of eight. A Committee on Reception of the Canadian Team on their arrival was appointed, comprising Major Fulton, Gen. Dakin, Col. Gildersleeve, and George Crouch. Gen. Dakin was appointed a committee of one to take charge of the arrangements on the field; also the provision of dinners for the team and invited guests, which will be furnished by Capt. John Klein, of the Century Hotel, Creedmoor.

The Canadian Team will include the following gentlemen, all of whom have a record at Wimbledon, and several of them have previously visited Creedmoor: Captain, C. K. Murray; M. Murison, J. J. Mason, —— Schwartz, Joseph Mason, D. Mitchell, George Disher; James Adams and W. Mitchell reserves.

THE AUTUMN MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon to audit bills and hear the reports of subcommittees in reference to the expenses attending the late reception and banquet to the American Rifle Team. In the absence of the President Col. Wingate presided. The members present were Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Messrs. Stanton, Judd, and Schermerhorn. The report of the Banquet Committee showed the receipts from all sources to have been $1,585; still due for tickets to the banquet, $315. The total expenses amounted to $1,934 95. The committee recommend in view of the possible delay in collecting the amount due for tickets, that other means be substituted to defray the expenses. It was decided to collect several subscriptions yet due, which if obtained, will cover all arrearages, and leave a balance of $250 toward the purchase of a testimonial to be presented to the team, which, it is estimated, will cost $1,000. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association it was decided to place flags on the street cars of the various lines terminating at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, East River, during the tournament at Creedmoor next week. Judge N. P. Stanton was authorized to act for the association in procuring suitable flags at an expense not to exceed $50. To-day Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, will superintend the erection of a sufficient number of tents to accommodate all the teams from the National Guard who may be present during the meeting. Each tent will be provided with the necessary lanterns, washing utensils, and beds, thus enabling them to remain over night on the range.

PIGEON-SHOOTING ON STATEN ISLAND.

About three hundred persons assembled on the Sea-view Race-course, in New-Dorp, Staten Island, yesterday, to witness the pigeon-shooting matches between J. P. Robertson, of Brooklyn, and J. Meyers, the champion pigeon-shot of New-Jersey, but, owing to the absence of Mr. Meyers, the match was not shot. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Van Brackle, however, shot for a purse of $100, which was won by Mr. Van Brackle, who killed nine birds out of ten, while his opponent only killed three birds out of the same number. The regular pigeon-shooting matches also took place there yesterday afternoon. They were divided into three parts for 5 birds each, with an entrance fee of $5 into each. The first match resulted in 5 birds being killed by Robertson and 5 by Van Brackle, the purse being divided between them. The second purse was won by Warren, who killed 4 birds. In the second match the money was won by Wilson, who killed 5 birds. In the third match the following scores were made: Robertson, 5; Wilson, 4; Freliger, 5; Van Brackle, 4; McCrea, 4; Messler, 3. The money in this match was divided between Robertson and Freliger.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

The game announced to be played this afternoon on the Union Grounds between the Hartford Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, will not take place, the Atlantics having disbanded. There will be a game there, however, between the Hartford Club and the Mutuals, of this City. To-morrow afternoon, the Flyaways, of this City, and the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken.

The St. Louis Browns beat the Philadelphias at Cincinnati yesterday by a score of 5 to 1.

There will be a game of cricket this afternoon on the Camp Washington Grounds, in New-Brighton, Staten Island, between the first elevens of the Manhattan Cricket Club, of this City, and the Staten Island Cricket Club.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A desperate stabbing affray took place yesterday at No. 492 Tenth avenue, between William Horton, the keeper of the place, and John Grau, a butcher, during which the latter was stabbed in the left side by Horton and fatally wounded. Horton was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. From the statement of Horton it would seem that he has supported Grau for several years, and that yesterday morning Grau came into the room very drunk, and insulted Horton's wife. Horton, who is a smaller man than Grau, and who is lame in one leg, interfered, when Grau seized and attempted to throw him out of the window. In self-defense he caught up Grau's butcher-knife and stabbed him. Coroner Kessler proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took Grau's ante-mortem statement, which was as follows:

"I am employed in a wholesale butcher shop on Tenth avenue; this morning about 11 o'clock, I went to the house where I lodge and take my meals in order to get my breakfast, and while waiting there, and sitting at the table talking with the wife of Buffalo Bill, who lives in the place with her aunt, Buffalo Bill rushed up to me and, without saying a word, stabbed me three or four times. This assault was so sudden and unexpected that I had no chance to defend myself or to get out of his way; I at once dropped on the floor and became utterly unconscious, and do not know what became of me afterward; I had no quarrel with Buffalo Bill this morning or previously, and gave him no provocation whatever for his attack on me; the house where he stabbed me is on Tenth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and is the same place where I have been living and boarding for the last six years. The room is on the first floor, front, above an oyster saloon. Buffalo Bill did not take his meals there, but slept in the house last night with his wife. As I entered my room this morning to take breakfast, I found Buffalo Bill there smoking a pipe, and soon afterward, while waiting for my breakfast and conversing with his wife, he suddenly rushed upon and stabbed me. I feel extremely feeble and suffer great pain. He stabbed me with a large butcher-knife which was lying in the room, and which I had sharpened for my own use this morning."

The jury rendered a verdict against Horton, who was known to Grau as Buffalo Bill, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the result of Grau's injuries.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

B. H. Ticknor, of Boston, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of New-Haven, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is the Glenham Hotel.

Lord Houghton and Hon. Robert Milnes, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. T. G. Baylor and Col. T. J. Treadwell, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Commander H. C. White, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Baron De Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and Edward Crane, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of New-Mexico, and Judge T. C. Theaker, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Troy; Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, and George Peabody Russell, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Senator A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee; Gen. Eli S. Parker and George G. Sill, of Connecticut; Hon. Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FAILURE OF THE PEEKSKILL MINING AND IRON COMPANY.

The Peekskill Mining and Iron Company has passed into the hands of a Receiver, Mr. Thompson J. S. Flint, of No. 31 Broadway, who was appointed by Judge Gilbert. The liabilities of the company, it is said, amount to $150,000, two-thirds of which is held in Peekskill, among the largest creditors being the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill and Uriah Hill. The company own the Craft mine, a railroad seven miles long, and the large blast furnace at Peekskill, which is still running. A meeting of the creditors was held at No. 56 Pine street, and a majority were in favor of granting an extension.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon, respecting wages, between Otto Gautner, a butcher, of Graham avenue and Sugel street, and an employe named August Fiscuss, the former attempted to cut Fiscuss' throat with a butcher-knife, but Officer Johnson, who was attracted by the quarrel, warded off the blow from the throat, and the weapon striking the man on the forehead, laid bare his skull by a gash four inches in length. Gautner was locked up and Fiscuss attended by Ambulance Surgeon Hardrich.

THE MURDERED PEDDLER.

The Police of the Thirty-third Precinct late last night telegraphed the following message to Head-quarters in reference to the murder of the peddler in the woods at West Farms on Sunday morning last: "We have positive evidence that the three negroes for whom we are looking are the ones who murdered the peddler, and that they have gone below Harlem Bridge."

STABBED BY A WOMAN.

Timothy Driscoll, aged seventeen years, of No. 361 Water street, became involved in a quarrel last night in James slip with Mary Balfe, a woman living at No. 93 Oliver street, when she stabbed him twice in the left breast, inflicting dangerous wounds. He was taken to the Park Hospital, and the woman was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station.

BRUTAL PARENTS.

The Troy *Times* of Tuesday says: "Samuel Gertzen was arrested at Lansingburg last night by Detective Squire for brutally whipping his son Samuel, aged eleven years. The boy, a very small one for his age, exhibited marks in court indicating very harsh treatment. He has a step-mother, and she is supposed to be the cause of the father's brutality. The mother has been in the habit of sending the boy late to school in order that he might be punished for tardiness, until rather than receive a whipping, 'Sam.' ran away from school. This gave his father grounds to punish him, and he pursued him to East Poestenkill last week, to which place the boy ran. The lad was compelled to sleep one night in a blacksmith shop. The father was sent to jail for six months and fined $50 this morning. The boy was taken in charge by his cousin."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

THE APPEAL TO THEM TO GO OVER AND HELP CHICAGO—COPY OF THE LETTER TO BE SENT TO THEM.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the clergy and laity of the evangelical denominations of Chicago have exhibited remarkable unanimity in acting upon the proposal to invite and urge Messrs. Moody and Sankey to come to their city and head the movement for a general religious revival. At the meeting on Monday, which called out a very large attendance, and included a representation of sixty-six churches, there was but one voice, and that was a cry to the great evangelist and his tuneful coadjutor to "Come over and help us." The letter prepared and accepted reads thus:

Messrs. Moody and Sankey:

DEAR BRETHREN: Your brothers and friends, the ministers and Christian workers of this city and vicinity, have watched your course with intensest interest since you went out from us as the messengers of God to a foreign land. They have followed you with their prayers. They have rejoiced with the joy of harvest as they have heard the glad tidings of what the Lord hath wrought. They have owned the gracious hand of God upon you, and have often felt constrained to say, "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." While thus we have been the sharers of your joy, and the joy of the dear brethren across the sea, we have been made all the more deeply conscious of our own spiritual destitution. In the light of the Spirit's work in Great Britain our own darkness has seemed the denser, and we have been moved to cry unto God that the great wave of His blessing might come even unto us, and flood all our city and all our land. We need a great outpouring of the Spirit upon our people. This need is most deeply felt and most widely confessed. In the prayer-meeting, and pulpit, and church gatherings, not only, but in the street, in society, and in the papers is heard the utterance of most earnest desire. And so general and fervent is this desire in Christian hearts that the eyes of the people are turned toward heaven in large expectation. There are as yet no signs of blessing save the prayer and hope of God's people. That is our little cloud above the horizon, and with that token before us we have met and taken prayerful counsel. We have asked the Lord to lead us.

And now, dear brethren, we turn to you, and with one mind and one voice we pray you to come and help us. We believe we are moved to this request by the Holy Ghost. We have tried to realize as we know you feel that all our help must come from God; that He is our strong tower and refuge. We have sought to know His will, and our clear conviction is that the same Spirit who has so blessed your ministry abroad will work mightily through you for the salvation of souls in our midst.

So far as we know we are wholly united in this request. We represent nearly all the evangelical denominations of Chicago, and we are heartily agreed that we must have a revival of religion; that God's Spirit is as ready to work here as in Glasgow or Dublin or London, and that by His blessing you will here reap a glorious harvest for God. We think we have never known anything like the concentration of desire that you would come with the Lord's message to this people. This union of desire is, in our thought, the pledge of most thorough co-operation. We will greet you with most affectionate confidence, and work with you as one man.

It is not needful that we write you more particularly. Your love for this, your home, and your interest in its spiritual welfare, will anticipate all we could urge. Permit us, however, to press upon your attention one or two reasons why, in our judgment, your evangelical labors in this country might properly begin in this city. This is your home. We feel we have an early claim upon the Lord's message from your lips. Your hosts of friends here are anxiously waiting to join hands with you in the work of God. Nowhere we are sure will you find a more united support. Not only so, but, having anticipated your return, it seems to us our churches are peculiarly prepared for the blessing. It has, perhaps, been natural to us to suppose that Chicago would be the scene of your earliest labors in this country. This supposition has developed most earnest expectation. So we feel we can say with peculiar emphasis, We are ready.

And now, commending this great matter to your thought and prayer, and assuring you our own prayers will be constant that God may direct both you and us, that our hearts may be prepared for His work, and that you may come to us in the fullness of the blessings of the Gospel of peace, we are, dear brethren, yours in Christ."

Mr. B. F. Jacobs said they did not exact of Mr. Moody to make an immediate appearance in Chicago. He intended to go first to Philadelphia. Beyond that God would direct the great evangelist, and he might be directed to come to Chicago. He advocated the appointment of the committee, which would not detract from the force of the letter itself, but would be useful in giving information which that document did not convey.

Major Whittle, who had just returned from a conference with Mr. Moody, said they were not without hope that he might make Chicago his starting place, if the condition of things was properly placed before him. Committees from other places had been invariably received with questions regarding their state of preparedness, and the answers Mr. Moody received showed those cities were not exactly prepared for a revival. It could be shown, on the part of Chicago, that the Exposition Building was ready for meetings, and that the churches were actively perfecting the preliminareis. If the committee represented the business men of the city, who, although needing it most, were averse to such awakenings, Mr. Moody might be induced to come before visiting any other city. He had no definite plan, but was awaiting directions from God.

Prayer was offered up that good men might be selected to carry the invitation, and Messrs. J. V. Farwell, B. F. Jacobs, H. G. Spafford, T. M. Avery, and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst were then appointed.

CUTTING UP THE CALIFORNIA RANCHOS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "Cutting up the great ranchos has been the policy of their owners for the past year or two. During that time half a dozen or more of the largest ranchos in the southern counties, where most of these reserves exist, have been divided into small lots convenient for settlements and thrown upon the market. The Stearns Ranchos, Centinella, Lompoc, San Fernando, and Cucamongo are among the number that have been thus subdivided, representing nearly a milion acres of the very best arable land in the southern part of the State. The new departure has done more to encourage immigration and bona fide settlement than any other attraction the State has been able to present. The land owners have realized more money than they possibly could any other way. Immense tracts which, previous to subdivision, would not have brought more than $5 or $10 per acre, have been sold in small lots under the auctioneer's hammer at from $25 to $100 per acre. Communities have sprung into existence in the very midst of solitude, and the virgin soil is made to yield up its treasures under the magic touch of the plowshare. The good work of cutting up the great ranchos is still going on."

WORKING MEN'S MEETING IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes on Sept. 6: Mr. Arch and forty working men have come here at their own expense to hold what we call conferences on the inutility of war and the advantages of arbitration. They had their first meeting last night in the Salle des Ecoles, Rue d'Arras. This room was celebrated in its day as the trysting-place of the Communards. I suppose more pernicious nonsense has been talked there than in any hall that still exists in Paris. It is bare and bleak, very like an Independent chapel. At one end stands a platform raised an unusual height above the floor, which is filled with benches unadorned. All the delegates sat on the platform, and from time to time one came to the front and discoursed in English for ten minutes. When he sat down the interpreter translated his remarks in a manner creditable to his memory. There were not more than two hundred people present, if so many, belonging to the class of artisans. Three-fourths of the seats were empty in the body of the hall, and two English journalists sat aloft in solitary state on the side benches. Mr. Arch had intended to speak, but he put off his discourse till to-night, when a larger gathering is expected. The French press has not bestowed much notice on the conference as yet, and only two or three papers report the proceedings to-day. The meeting, of course, represented all one opinion, and the English delegates were applauded in blind faith before the interpreter did his duty.

A LIVE CHILD BURIED.

A Kentucky paper, known to fame as the Cynthiana *Democrat*, prints the following remarkably circumstantial account of a recent discovery near that town: "On last Friday Mr. Thomas A. Demmon, who resides in this county, about six miles from this place, went out to his barn to attend to some business, when he heard a cry as of something in distress. He at first thought it was a cat, but could not tell, and began searching for whatever it might be that was making the noise. After looking for some moments, he went to a pile of logs that were under the eave of the barn, and upon finding that the noise came from it, he began moving the logs, and, after moving them, he found a heap of fresh dirt, and the cry, (evidently of a child now,) seeming to come from under the ground, and upon digging the dirt away was horrified to find an infant about three or four days old, which had been buried alive. It was still alive, having been laid on its back, a handkerchief placed over its face, and two wide boards over it, so as not to touch the body, and the dirt on the board making a nice little grave. The child is alive and well, and although it is not certain, still they think it is known who put the child there, and the work of investigation will continue until a certainty is reached."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 West. Un. s3. 76¼
200 do. b3. 76⅜
400 do. 76½
100 do. 76⅝
200 do. 76¼
400 do. 76⅜
100 Pacific R. of Mo. 46¾
210 do. 47
800 Pacific Mail 36⅛
100 do. c. 36⅛
300 do. 36¼
600 do. c. 36⅛
100 St. Paul 35⅝
100 St. Paul Pref. 63⅝
300 Erie Railway 17¼
100 do. 17⅛
800 do. c. 17¼
800 do. 17¼
1200 do. 17¼
200 do. c. 17⅛
300 do. s10. 17¼
2700 do. 17¼
200 do. b5. 17¼
200 do. s3. 17⅛
100 do. s3. 17¼
100 Ohio & Miss. s5. 16⅜
50 do. 16½
200 do. s3. 16⅜
300 do. 16½
600 do. s60. 16¼
300 do. 16½

100 Lake Shore 54¼
400 do. 54⅛
500 do. s3. 54
1200 do. 54⅛
300 do. b3. 54¼
1000 do. s3. 54⅛
100 do. c. 54⅛
1500 do. 54⅛
300 do. s3. 54
100 do. b3. 54⅛
100 do. c. 54⅛
200 do. s3. 54⅛
2000 do. 54¼
200 do. 54¼
1300 do. s3. 54¼
700 do. 54⅜
500 do. 54½
600 do. s3. 54⅜
100 do. s10. 54⅛
200 do. 54⅜
1000 North-western 39⅝
400 do. 39¾
700 do. s3. 39⅝
500 do. 39⅝
300 do. b3. 39¾
10 do. 39½
300 do. 39¾
100 Union Pacific c. 70⅞
100 do. c. 71⅛
200 do. s3. 71⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, new 119
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, Coup. 117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867 12.121

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, Reg. 116¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1865, new 119⅛
10,000 do. 12.119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 C.&N.W.c.G.B. 87½
500 do. 87
5,000 C. & N.W.Con. Gld. Reg. Bds. 87
2,000 Erie 2d 96
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s 104½
41,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 104⅜
1,000 do. c. 104⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq'n Br. 93⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st 103¼
2,000 Un. P. 7s.L.G. 101½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d 102⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st 41
1,000 D.&H.R.B.,'91 111
500 West. Un. 7s 103
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div., in yesterday's list should have been 58
2,000 L. & N. C.,'98 85
10 Bank of Republic 95
50 Del. & H. Canal 120
100 American Coal 50
300 Consol. Coal b. c. 45
15 Quicks'r Pref. 22
200 West. Un. b. c. b3. 76⅛
100 do. b3. 76⅛
400 do. 76¼
400 do. 76⅜
300 do. 76¼
100 do. 76⅜
1000 do. 76½
800 do. 76⅜
100 do. b3. 76½
100 do. 76⅜
800 do. s3. 76¼
1000 do. 76⅛
235 Adams Ex. b. c. 101⅛
20 Adams Ex. in yesterday's list should have been b3. 101¾
55 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 103
300 do. b3. 103¼
400 Pac. Mail b. c. b3. 36⅜
100 do. s5. 36⅛
200 do. 36⅜
300 do. b3. 36⅜
100 do. c. 36¼
1200 do. 36⅜
200 do. 36⅛
200 Erie R'y b. c. s3. 17¼
700 do. 17⅛
400 do. s3. 17¼
1700 do. 17¼
1200 do. 17⅛
500 do. b5. 17
400 do. 17
700 do. s3. 17

15 Amer. Ex. b. c. 58
1100 L.S.&M.S. b. c. s3. 54⅜
1300 do. b3. 54½
500 do. 54⅜
500 do. b10. 54⅜
500 do. 54¼
200 do. c. 54¼
400 do. s3. 54¼
3100 do. 54¼
800 do. s3. 54¼
100 do. s7. 54¼
1000 do. 53⅞
300 do. s5. 54¼
500 do. s3. 54¼
300 do. 54¼
800 do. 54⅜
1000 do. 54½
1900 do. b3. 54⅜
100 do. s5. 54⅜
1000 do. 54½
500 do. s3. 54⅜
500 do. 54⅜
100 do. s3. 54⅜
500 do. c. 54⅜
200 do. c. 54¼
100 do. 54¼
700 do. 54¼
3500 do. 54¼
4200 do. 54¼
2600 do. s3. 54
100 do. s10. 54
900 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 39⅞
300 do. s3. 39¾
800 do. 39⅝
200 do. c. 39⅝
100 do. b3. 39¾
200 do. 39⅝
200 Chic.&N.W.Pf. b. c. 54⅜
100 do. b3. 54½
100 do. 54⅜
100 do. 54⅝
5 N. J. Cen. b. c. 111½
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf. b. c. 64
300 do. 64
100 do. 64¼
200 do. 64
10 Albany & Sus. 104
20 Del., Lack. & W. 120½
100 do. b. c. 120¼
200 do. 120⅛
200 do. 120⅝
20 Chic., Bur. & Q. 112½
12 do. b. c. 112½
10 Mor. & Es. b. c. 102¾
100 O. & M. b. c. c. 16½
200 do. 16⅝
300 do. b3. 16⅝
300 do. 16½
100 O. & M. Pf. b. c. 35
100 Pac. of Mo. b. c. 46⅞
100 do. 46½
100 Atlan.& P.Pf. b. c. 11⅝
200 do. 11½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 M. & Es. 2d 107¼
1900 North-west'n s3. 39½
300 do. 39⅜
300 do. 39½
400 do. 39⅜
100 Western Union 76¼
400 do. 76⅛
800 do. 76
400 do. 75⅞
600 do. 76
200 do. b3. 76
900 do. s3. 75⅞
1000 do. 76
1300 do. 75⅞
300 do. s3. 75¾
100 Rock Island b3. 107⅞
100 do. 107⅝
16 do. 108
200 N. J. Central 111
200 Pacific Mail 36
800 do. 35⅞
200 do. b3. 35⅞
100 do. c. 35⅞
300 do. s3. 35¾
500 do. b3. 35⅞
1300 do. 35⅞
200 D., L. & W. s60. 119
400 do. 120⅜

1400 Erie Railway 17
800 do. s5. 17
700 do. s3. 17
100 do. c. 17
100 do. s3. 16⅞
100 do. 17
100 do. 16⅞
4600 do. 16¾
100 do. c. 16¾
300 St. Paul Pref. 64
200 do. 63⅞
200 do. b3. 63⅞
2100 Lake Shore 53⅞
1700 do. 53¾
400 do. s3. 53⅞
2600 do. 53¾
200 do. b3. 53⅞
300 do. c. 53⅞
500 do. 53¾
600 do. c. 53¾
100 Ohio & Miss. 16⅜
100 do. s3. 16¼
500 do. 16¼
800 do. 16⅛
600 do. s3. 16
50 do. 16½
400 do. 16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.6s,reg.'81 121¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40. r. 116⅝

$100,000 U.S.5s,r.'81 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 C., R. I. & P.6s, S. F. b. c. 99
2,000 Cen. P.1st,San Joaq. Branch 93
1,000 Cen. Pac. Gold bonds b. c. 105
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st 103¼
2,000 North Mo. 1st 90½
1,000 Long Dock bs. 104¼
2,000 G. West. 2d b. c. 53
10 Gallatin Nat. B'k 135
42 Mechanics' Bank 143
8 do. 144
100 C. Coal of Md. b. c. 45¼
100 Mar. p. b. c. 10½
35 U. S. Express 45¼
300 Pacific Mail b. c. 35⅞
200 do. 35¾
500 do. s3. 35⅝
400 West. Un. b. c. s3. 75¾
500 do. s4. 75¾
500 do. b3. 75⅝
100 do. 75⅞
100 do. s10. 75¾
800 do. 75¾
1000 do. 75⅝
1500 do. 75½
1200 do. 75⅝
2100 do. 75⅝
50 do. 75¾
300 do. s3. 75½
100 do. b3. 75⅝
1700 do. 75½
100 N.Y.C.&Hud. b. c. 103
100 St. L. I. M. & S. b. c. 16
8 Alt. & T. H.Pf. b. c. 25
200 N. J. South. b. c. s3. 2¼

200 Erie b. c. b3. 16¾
1000 do. 16¾
100 do. s60. 16⅝
50 do. 16⅞
100 do. s3. 16¾
1400 do. 16⅝
2700 do. 16½
100 Erie Pref. b. c. 32¾
100 Un.Pacific b. c. c. 70½
1700 L.S.&M.S. b. c. s3. 53¾
600 do. 53¾
1500 do. 53⅞
3700 do. 53¾
3300 do. 53⅝
40 Clev.&Pitts.guar. 91¼
800 Chic.& N.W. b. c. 39⅞
400 do. 39¼
100 do. s10. 39
900 do. s3. 39⅛
500 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 35¼
200 C.,M.&StP.Pf. b. c. 63⅞
100 do. s10. 63¾
150 do. 63¾
100 Del.,Lack.&West. 120⅜
100 do. b. c. b3. 120¼
100 do. 120½
900 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 16
1300 do. 15⅞
600 do. 15¾
100 do. s3. 15¾
200 do. 15⅝
300 do. 15¾
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 35
200 Chicago & Alton 99
200 Han. & St. Joseph 21
100 do. b3. 21¼
200 do. 21

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon on 41
100 Canton 50
100 At. & Pacific Tel. 20¼
5 U. S. Express 45½
3100 Western Union 75⅝
2000 do. 75½
200 do. s5. 75⅝
300 do. 75⅝
700 do. b3. 75¼
40 do. 75⅜
200 do. 75⅝
200 do. 75½
900 Pacific Mail s3. 35¼
1100 do. 35½
100 do. u. r. 35⅝
1900 do. 35½
300 do. 35⅝
2500 Erie Railway 16⅝
900 do. 16¼
1400 do. 16⅝
1100 do. s3. 16¼
700 do. 16½
100 do. s5. 16¼
500 do. b3. 16⅝
500 do. 16¼

10 Pittsburg 90¾
2900 Lake Shore s3. 53½
900 do. 53½
300 do. b3. 53⅝
2100 do. 53½
500 do. 53⅝
2600 do. 53½
2100 do. s3. 53½
100 do. s3. 53½
100 North-western 39⅛
900 do. 39
100 do. 39⅛
500 do. 39¼
100 do. b3. 39¼
500 do. 39⅛
200 North-west. Pref. 53¾
300 St. Paul 34¾
100 do. b3. 34⅜
100 do. 34⅝
100 do. 34½
300 St Paul Pref. 63¼
100 Ohio & Miss. s3. 15½
300 do. 15⅝
700 do. 15¾
100 Dub.& SiouxCity 66

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day exhibited firmness at the opening, and prices advanced slightly. The improvement, however, was only temporary, and was followed by a decline ranging from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. The closing quotations showed a partial recovery from the lowest point. Business was less active than on yesterday, the transactions aggregating 187,000 shares, of which 64,000 were in Lake Shore, 34,000 in Erie, 31,000 in Western Union, and 13,000 in Pacific Mail. Western Union, after advancing to 76½, declined to 75⅜, and closed at 75½. Lake Shore rose to 54½, and subsequently, under a heavy pressure to sell, fell off to 53½, with no recovery at the close. Erie continues to travel on the down grade, opening at 17¼, as against 17⅜ last evening, and steadily receding to 16¼, with a fractional recovery in the final dealings. The weakness developed yesterday by Ohio and Mississippi was again apparent to-day, the price declining from 16⅝ to 15½, and closing at 15¾. North-western common declined to 39, and the preferred to 53¾; St. Paul common to 34½, and the preferred to 63¼. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 36⅜ and 35½, and closed at 35¾. The extreme quotations for Union Pacific were 71⅛ and 70½. The remainder of the list was without special feature.

The money market was easy for call loans at 2@3 ⅌ cent., with Governments and miscellaneous securities as collateral. In the discount market prime business notes were taken at 5@7 ⅌ cent., chiefly at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

The London advices reported the withdrawal of £119,000 sterling in bullion from the Bank of England to-day. Consols were steady, and United States bonds a fraction easier. Erie fluctuated between 14¾ and 15¼, closing at 14¾@15. In the sterling exchange market the bankers put up their rates to $4 80½ and $4 84½, but this advance did not stimulate business, and the market was dull, $4 79¼ and $4 83 being about the quotations for actual transactions. The gold market was lower, and declined from 116¾ to 116¼, with a subsequent recovery to 116⅝ and a close at 116⅜@116½. Cash gold was easy, the rates paid for borrowing having been 3-64, 1-32, and 1-64 per diem, 2@3 ⅌ cent. per annum, and "flat." The decline in gold and the easier borrowing rates resulted partly from the fear among speculators that the Secretary might to-morrow accept bids in excess of the regular amount.

Government bonds were affected slightly by the fall in gold, but closed steady. Railway mortgages were generally quiet and firm, with an advance in some of the Pacific issues. Bank shares were firm at the board. At auction to-day eight shares Chemical Bank brought 1675. State bonds were practically neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1875.

Gold receipts	$352,696 06
Gold payments	929,479 54
Gold balance	34,841,276 53
Currency receipts	660,049 42
Currency payments	916,903 10
Currency balance	58,583,833 43
Customs	280,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	810,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American gold	117⅛	116½
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118½	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup.	118¾	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	121	121
Bills on London	$4 79@$4 79½	$4 79¼
New-York Central	103¼	103¼
Rock Island	107¾	107⅞
Pacific Mail	36⅛	35⅝
St. Paul	35⅜	34½
St. Paul Preferred	63⅝	63¼
Western Union	76¼	75½
Union Pacific	71¼	70⅞
Lake Shore	54⅛	53½
Wabash	6	6
North-western	39½	39⅛
North-western Preferred	54⅜	53¾
Del., Lackawanna and Western	120⅜	120½
New-Jersey Central	111	111
Panama	135	135
Erie	17⅜	16½
Ohio and Mississippi	16¼	15¾
C., C. and I. C.	4	4
Harlem	132½	132½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	103¼	103¼	435
Erie	17¼	16¼	34,950
Erie Preferred	32¾	32¾	100
Lake Shore	54½	53½	64,310
North-western	39⅞	39	12,900
North-western Preferred	54⅝	53¾	700
Rock Island	107⅞	107⅝	260
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅝	34½	1,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	64¼	63¼	2,200
Del., Lack. & Western	120½	120⅛	1,400
New-Jersey Central	111	111	205
Dubuque & Sioux City	66	66	100
Chicago & Alton	99	99	250
Union Pacific	71⅛	70½	500
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21¼	20¾	500
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	11⅝	11½	300
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	15½	10,000
Ohio & Mississippi Pref.	35	35	200
Missouri Pacific	47	46½	400
Western Union	76½	75⅜	31,490
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	20¼	20¼	100
Pacific Mail	36⅜	35½	13,400
Iron Mountain	16	16	100
Canton	50	50	100
Mariposa	10½	10½	200
Consolidation Coal	45¼	45	400
Total sales			187,130

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅜	123½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119	119¼
6s, 1881, r.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	120¾	121
6s, 1881, c.	123⅝	123¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅞	121
5-20s, 1862, r.	118½	119	5-20s, 1868, r.	121¼	121¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	118½	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	121¼	121¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	10-40s, r.	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1864, c.	119¼	119½	10-40s, c.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, r.	119	119¼	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119⅝	5s, 1881, c.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119	119¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $33,000 for interest, and $19,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$40,606,000
Gold balances	1,186,755
Currency balances	1,722,921

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,873,320
Currency balances	2,859,327
Gold exchange	2,230,876
Gold balances	518,930

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	32	N. Y. 6s, Can. L.,'75	114
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.i.	15	N. Y. 6s, Can. L.,'77	114
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, Can. L.,'78	114
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	114
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	118
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
California 7s	116	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20
Cal. 7s, large bonds	116	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	50
Connecticut 6s	105¼	N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	50
Ga. 7s, new bonds	100	N.C.6s, NCR, c.o.J&J	35
Ga. 7s, indorsed	96	N.C.6s, NCR, c.o.A&O	35
Indiana 5s	102¼	N. C. Fund. act, '66.	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	102¼	N. C. Fund. act, '68.	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	102¼	N. C. New bds. J.&J.	10
Ill. 6s, War Loan	102¼	N.C. New bds. A.&O.	10
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3¼
Louisiana 6s	36	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	3
La. 6s, new bonds	36	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	3
La. 6s, new Float. Dbt.	36	Ohio 6s, '75	102
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 6s, Levee bonds	36	Ohio 6s, '86	107
La. 8s, Levee bds,'75	37	Rhode Island 6s	104¾
Michigan 6s, '78-79	102¼	South Carolina 6s	28
Michigan 6s, '83	104¼	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	28
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101	S. C. Fund. act, '66.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	28
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. 7s of '88	29
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Tennessee 6s, old	51½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Tennessee 6s, new	50⅛
Fund. Bs., due '94-5	101¾	Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	50
L. Bs., due '81 to '91	1.102	Texas 10s of '76	100¼
Asy. or Un'y due '92	101½	Virginia 6s, old	40
Han.& St.Jo., due '75	101	Virginia 6s, new, '66.	40
Han.& St.Jo., due '76	101	Virginia 6s, new, '67.	40
Han.& St.Jo., due '86	101½	Virginia 6s, Cons.	68½
Han.& St.Jo., due '87	101½	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	63¼
N. Y. R. Bty. L.	106¼	Virginia 6s, C., 2d s.	49
N. Y. C. Bty. L.	106¼	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	63

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	111½	M. So.N.I.S.F'd 7 p.c.	107
Alb. & Sus. 2d	108¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d	101½	C. & Tol. n. bonds	103
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st 7s,g.	36	C., P. & A. o. bds	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	25	C., P. & A. n. bds	104
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c.	25	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	110½	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.	103
Chic. & Alton Inc.	101	Buffalo & State L. 7s.	101
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101½
Chic., R.I.& P. 1st 7s.	110	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	101
C.R.I.&P.S.F.16s'95	98	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	100½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	110½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	104½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	108½	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	108
Cen. R. of N. J. C.	110⅝	M.C.1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	116
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	110	N. J. So. 1st 7s	28
M.&S.P.1st 7s$G.R.D.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102½
M. & St.P.1st LaC.D.	94	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	103
M. & St.P.1st H.&D.	75	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
Mil. & St. P. 2d	90	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	107	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, R.	115
Chic. & N. W. E. bs.	90	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., 1885	110¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.	113½
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs.	87½	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.	113½
Iowa & M. 1st 8s	81	North Missouri 1st	90
Galena & C. Extend.	104½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Peninsula 1st. Conv.	94	Ohio & Miss 2d Con.	71¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st	95	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	105
C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.	109	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h.	93⅛
C.,C.,C.&I.Consol.bs.	97¾	Western Pac. bds.	92
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	110	Un. Pac. 1st M. bds.	103
Del.,L.& W. 7s, Conv.	120	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101
Morris & Essex 1st	116½	Union Pacific S. F.	91⅝
Morris & Essex 2d	107¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	90
Morris & Es.Bs, 1900	100	P., Ft.W.& Chic. 1st.	113½
Morris & Es. Cons'n	100¼	P., Ft.W.& Chic. 2d.	106½
M. & E. 1st Con. G'd.	105½	P., Ft.W.& Chic. 3d.	97½
Erie 1st, extended	104½	C. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	101¼
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	97	Col., Chic.& Ind. 1st.	40½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	93¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	14
Long Dock Bonds	104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	90¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77.	80	Alton & T. H. 1st.	105½
B., N. Y. & E.L. Bds.	80	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	65
Han. & St.Jo. L. G'ts.	107	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	83
Han.& St.Jo. 8s, Conv.	77¼	Toledo & Wab. 2d.	50½
Dub.&Sioux City 1st.	100	Gt. Western 1st. '88.	80
D.&SiouxCity, 2d div.	100	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	65
Ind., B. & W'n 1st	28¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	51
Ind., B. & W'n 2d	6	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	102½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Irving	132
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	143
City	300	Mercantile	108½
Commerce	120⅛	Merchants'	122
Continental	92	Merch. Exchange	102
Corn Exchange	134	Metropolitan	131
Fourth National	95¾	New-York	132
Fulton	156	Union	141
Importers'&Traders'	200		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	109¾	109⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½	129⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44½	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	102½	102⅝

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	146
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Tar, bbls	468
Beans, bbls	167	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,603
Cotton, bales	714	Pork, pkgs	80
Broom-corn, bales	82	Beef, pkgs	210
Flour, bbls	8,971	Cut meats, pkgs	809
Meal, bbls	615	Lard, tcs	475
Wheat, bushels	108,625	Butter, pkgs	4,120
Corn, bushels	181,005	Cheese, pkgs	8,434
Oats, bushels	50,200	Pea-nuts, bags	157
Barley, bushels	2,500	Skins bales	9
Malt, bushels	5,650	Skins, cks	278
Peas, bushels	90	Sugar, bbls	151
Grass-seed, bags	180	Starch, pkgs	598
Eggs, bbls	1,349	Tea, pkgs	15
Dried Fruit, pkgs	43	Tallow, pkgs	36
Hemp, bales	65	Tobacco, hhds	357
Hops, bales	107	Tobacco, pkgs	649
Hides, No.	819	Wool, bales	57
Lead, pigs	540	Whisky, bbls	257
Leather, sides	5,321	Spelter, pcs	3,613
Resin, bbls	4,444	Stearine, pkgs	50

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly in a jobbing way, at $5 75@$6—quoted nominally much lower by receivers. Pearls dull at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in moderate request within the range of from 32c.@34. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand and quoted generally firm in price.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COCOA—Has been inactive, yet held with some show of firmness, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 9c.@10c.; San Domingo, 8c.@8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio offered with reserve and held with decided firmness, checking operations, though an active inquiry prevailed for desirable invoices. Sales, 5,950 bags by the Youngsters, on private terms, 4,700 bags by the Lima, at Hampton Roads, at 21⅛c., gold; 5,000 bags by the Willie, at Baltimore, (a resale,) at 20¼c., gold, and 4,500 bags by the Elmira, at New-Orleans, on private terms. Other kinds quiet.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Generally steady, on a moderate movement.

CORDAGE—Dull at previous nominal quotations.

COTTON—A very slow movement has been reported for early delivery at drooping prices, under more urgent offerings. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 576 bales, (of which 320 bales were on last evening,) including 530 bales to spinners and 46 bales to speculators....New Cotton offering from wharf under the official figures, which represent Cotton from store....There has been a fairly active business reported for forward delivery, at generally steady prices. September and October options exceptionally strong, under purchases to cover outstanding contracts. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, (of which were 3,800 bales on last evening and 15,800 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 15-32c.@13½c.; October, 13 1-16c.; November, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; December, 12 29-32c.; January, 13c.@13 1-32c.; February, 13 7-32c.; March, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; April, 13⅝c.; May, 13 13-16c. @13⅞c.; June, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; July, 14 3-16c. @14¼c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port since our last have been 714 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 8,214 bales, against 5,429 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 29,349 bales, against 22,245 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 84,513 bales, against 78,955 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated (four days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 5,755 bales; to the Continent, 2,293 bales.... Stock in New-York, 24,062 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 89,580 bales....The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11¾
Good Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
Low Middling	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½
Strict Low Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 13-16
Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14
Good Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14⅜
Strict Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	14⅞
Middling Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15⅜
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11¼	Low Middling	12½
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅞	Middling	12⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively quiet, with No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 25, currency, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request, but the bids have not been satisfactory to sellers, and trade has been on a restricted scale. Desirable lines of shipping Extras offered less freely. Superfine brisker. Sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60, mostly at $4 40@$4 50; very poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; interior to choice Extra State at $5 50@$5 80; mainly at $5 65@$5 75; choice to very fancy do., $5 80@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$6 65, chiefly at $5 75@$6 35; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 80; choice to fancy do. at $5 80@$6 25; round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 80 for odd lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 10@$7 75, and patent at $6 90 @$9 50, the latter for fancy; and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range, of which were 1,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras for South America at $7 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour steady on sales of 950 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 325 bbls....Corn-meal moderately active, but weaker in price; sales equal to 2,100 bbls., including 1,700 bbls. Brandywine at $4 25@$4 30 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—Have been more active. Several lots of new Fruit have been received, including Currants, which are selling in lots at 7c. ⅌ ℔. Sales were also made of 4,000 half bxs. new Valencia at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔. New layer Raisins, to arrive, were sold in small lots at $2 60, in addition to which the transactions included 3,000 bags Brazil Nuts, sold part at 6c.; 2,500 bxs. old layer Raisins, $2 15@$2 30; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $3 40; 400 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 490 cases Sardines, part 14c.@14½c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—The movements in Wheat have been more extensive, and the market has been quoted generally stronger. The demand has been mainly for shipment, and for the better grades of Spring, prices of which have advanced 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, closing firmly. A liberal portion of the day's business was in No. 1 Spring. Sales have been reported since our last, of 190,000 bushels, at $1 34@$1 35 for prime to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 32 for prime do., in store; $1 32 for prime No. 1 Sheboygan, in store; $1 31@$1 32 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 25½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 15@$1 21½ for soft to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring; $1@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, soft to very good, mainly at $1 21@$1 24, afloat; $1 42 for choice old Amber Western, in store; $1@$1 25 for soft to very good new Red Western; $1 42 for extra choice White Michigan, from track. And for forward delivery, 48,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, early October deliveries, reported at $1 24½ ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been very freely purchased, mostly on export account, at an advance of 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 211,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. for prime to choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western, chiefly at 73c.@73½c. for prime, afloat; 70c.@73c. for inferior to strictly prime steamer do. do., afloat, mainly at 71c.@72½c., afloat; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow Mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for damaged and warm new Western, afloat....Rye quiet at former rates; sales, 4,600 bushels Canada, in bond, reported at 90c. for export; and 600 bushels Western at 80c....Barley dull and heavy; prices unsettled....Sales rumored but not confirmed....Barley-malt, in some demand, on the basis of $1 50 for prime Canada West, cash....Oats have been unusually active, the local trade buying very freely at an improvement of fully 2c. a bushel, closing strong for prime. Sales have been reported since our last, of 107,000 bushels at 35c.@50c. for unsound to prime new Mixed Western, mostly at 42c. @48c. for ordinary to good, and 49c.@50c. for prime new No. 2 Chicago, afloat; 36c.@55c. for unsound to choice new White Western, chiefly at 43c.@50c. for ordinary to good; 45c.@50c. for new Mixed State.... Hay, Straw, and Feed, about as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been moderately active, at steady prices. Sales, 8,000 Rio Grande, 21c., gold, 4 months; 3,600 Central American, 600 Monterey, 1,200 Texas Kips, and 500 Matamoras Kips on private terms; also 3,000 City Slaughters at 9¾c.

MOLASSES—Dull, but held firmly to-day. Yesterday's report—crowded out, with other items, this morning—was as follows: "Foreign has been in much more active request, chiefly for refining, though in part for jobbing purposes, at former rates, with 50 test refining Cuba now quoted here at 34c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. Sales have been made of 450 hhds. Barbados, at 40c., and equal to 600 pchs. Trinidad, P. S., for refining, on private terms; 300 hhds. Mayaguez for jobbing purposes, also on private terms. And of the stock of Messrs. Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of Baltimore, (lately suspended,) further sales of 1,500 hhds. have been made, to New-York refiners, on private terms, quoted at equal to about 33½c.@34c. for 50 test. In the jobbing line, business has been more satisfactory, within the previous range as to values."

NAILS—Have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, and in demand within the range of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 725 bbls. Strained at $1 75@$1 80; 50 bbls. No. 2, at $2 12½; 330 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $3@$4 25 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar continues quiet at from $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 87½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 225 bbls. at 32c., and 50 bbls. do., from dock, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted steady on a fair inquiry....Crude has been in very good demand, and quoted at the close at 6¾c.@6⅞c., in bulk, for early delivery, and 10¾c.@10⅞c. in shipping order. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 6¾c.@6⅞c....Refined has been more active, for early delivery, at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 8,000 bbls.; also 3,000 bbls. October delivery, at 13¾c....Refined, in cases, at 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 11c.@11½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 13⅛c. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery at firmer prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 300 bbls. Western Mess at $21 12½@$21 50, closing at about $21 35; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15 65@$16....For forward delivery the market has been variable, opening lower, but closing firm; sales have been made of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, and 350 bbls., buyer do., at $21 05, and 1,250 bbls., October, at $21 05@$21 12½, closing at $21 10. ....Dressed Hogs have been in good request, with City at 10⅝c.@11⅛c. for heavy to very light....City Cut-meats have been held firm on a fair jobbing demand within yesterday's range....Bacon quiet; 40 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¾c....Lard has been fairly active, but quoted variable in price, closing more steadily. Sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 14¾c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent, at 14½c., and for the West Indies at 14c....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, September, at 13 15-16c.; 3,250 tcs. October, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13⅞c.; 250 tcs., buyer October, at 14c., and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅝c., closing at 12 9-16c. bid, ⅌ ℔....Beef quiet at unchanged prices. ....Cheese in good request, and quoted up to 12c.@12¼c. for fancy....Butter and Cheese rather more sought after, at full previous prices.

SALT—Has been in good request, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c. @25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—Deer, inactive. Goat, in demand. Quotations essentially unaltered.

SOAP—Has been in more demand, with Castile quoted firm at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 8c., currency; Family, 8½c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6¾c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales, 200 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; and 250 hhds. Trinidad at 7¼c. Refined, unchanged.

STARCH—Has been steady and in demand, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c.@5c. ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in request at full prices, with Sicily at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Firm, and wanted....We quote good to choice at 10c.@10⅛c., and fancy up to 10½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales, 154,000 ℔. at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Stearine in request at 15¾c.@15⅞c. ⅌ ℔. for prime to choice Western. Sales, 100 tcs. choice at 15⅞c.; 20 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was at very fair figures, including 2,000 half-chests Green at 26½c.@52c. for Young Hyson, 24c.@35½c. for Hyson, 22c.@23c. for Twankay, 29c.@75½c. for Gunpowder, 26c.@40½c. for Imperial; 3,000 half-chests Oolong at 25c.@33c.; 1,000 half-chests Congou at 23½c.@29c.; 500 half-chests Japan at 45½c.@64c. Private dealings unimportant.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 21, on sales of 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room for Grain on berth and charter has been offered with much less freedom and again quoted stronger, checking negotiations, though a very good demand has been noted for early accommodation. The movements in Cotton, Leather and Tobacco have been rather more liberal at full figures. Provisions, Flour, and Naval Stores offering moderately at unchanged quotations. The chartering movement has been fair and rates have been generally well supported. Tonnage for Petroleum, Grain and Lumber most sought after. Vessels for Deals, Provincial loading, have been in rather limited request at about late rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 tons Heavy Goods, reported at 20s. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 350 bales Cotton (of through freight) at 5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 12,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 7¼d. ⅌ 60 ℔., and 4,000 bushels Corn, (to fill up,) at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 275 bxs. Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 50 pks. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton, and 650 pks. Provisions on the basis of 5s. ⅌ tierce, and 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 70 tons Leather, in lots, at 35s.@40s.; also a British bark, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 75s. 6d., and a ship, with do., from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s....For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls. Oil reported at 40s.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; 160 cases Tobacco at 40s., and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. Also an American ship, 1,349 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo, and a Norwegian bark, 600 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Menhaden-oil at 35s., and 166 bxs. Bacon, (of through freight,) at 35s. ⅌ ton; also a steam-ship and ship, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 71s. 3d....For Morgan Pill, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol Channel direct, an Austrian bark, 802 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, two brigs, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 77s. 6d.@80s., and an American bark, with Timber, from Pensacola, reported at £7.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, 775 tons, (to arrive from Europe,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 4s. 9d. and 6s. 9d., and a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms, quoted nominally at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at about ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. ....For Antwerp, an American bark, 806 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d., with option of Bremen, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. ....For Bremen, a German bark, 907 tons, (to arrive from Bremen,) with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 wet-salted Hides at 2 reichmarks, and 1,000 sides Leather at 4 reichmarks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 30 cases Tobacco at 21s. 3d., 800 sides Leather at 70s., 150 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton....For Oporto, an American brig, 335 tons, hence, with Grain, in ship's bags, reported at 16c. ⅌ bushel....For Santander, a British brig, hence, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on the basis of 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. and 25c. ⅌ case; also, an American brig, 489 tons, out with general cargo, and back from Cadis with salt, &c., reported at $5,700, currency, taking out Tobacco at 40s....For Genoa, a French bark, 396 tons, hence, with Coal, Pitch, Tar reported at 25s. 6d. ⅌ ton.... For Valparaiso, an American bark, 607 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at £1,500 ....For New-Zealand, (two ports,) an American bark, 671 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at equal to about 35s. ⅌ ton, measurement....For Barbados, an American schooner, 216 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; an American brig, 508 tons, hence, with do., at $2,000, gold; and another with hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $12, gold....For Demerara and back, an American schooner, 299 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on this forenoon, with prices off fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5½ cwt., strong, to 8½ cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4½ to 10 cwt. From 55 ℔. to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows moderately easy at $55@$75 ⅌ head, Calves included. Veals slow at 7½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Grass Calves very dull at $6@$14 ⅌ head. Trade in Sheep and Lambs slow, even in small lots. Sheep sold at 5¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs at 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed firm at 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ cwt., strong; 81 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 83 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 96 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 93 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Ashbrook & Green 154 generally good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. W. T. Thompson sold for Hasbury & Co. 16 coarse Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 17 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for self and Coon 76 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong. W. Siegel sold for self 186 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 133 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt., strong; for Goff Bros., 80 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 140 good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler held on sale for A. N. Monroe, 46 Illinois Steers. B. Knowlton sold 1 State Ox at $4 75 ⅌ cwt., live weight, 1,420 ℔.; 1 Cow for $55; 1 Cow for $61 75; 2 Cows for $1 50; 1 Cow for $65; 1 Heifer for $67 50. Calves always included; 2 State Sheep, weight 164 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 State Veals, weight 648 ℔., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 129 State Lambs, weight 7,980 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $5 off the lot; 75 State Lambs, weight 5,210 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 163 State Lambs, weight 11,250 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 40 State Sheep, weight 3,390 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 42 State Sheep, weight 3,770 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 buttermilk fed Calf, weight 370 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 235 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 140 ℔., at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 27 State Sheep, weight 1,990 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 State Sheep, weight 950 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 State Sheep, weight 2,490 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 16 State Sheep, weight 1,870 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 151 Canada Lambs, weight 11,050 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 165 Canada Lambs, weight 12,530 ℔., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 84 State Lambs, weight 6,440 ℔., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 86 State Lambs, weight 5,150 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 State Lambs, weight 13,930 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 State Lambs, weight 1,730 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 32 State Calves at $7 ⅌ head; 21 State Calves at $6 ⅌ head; 91 State Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 3 State Calves at $14 ⅌ head; 11 State Calves for $100; 3 State Veals, weight 660 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 State Veals, weight 860 ℔., at 10c. ⅌ ℔. W. Elliott sold 82 Sheep, weight 7,430 ℔., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 21 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 17 Kentucky Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 to 10 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst, 17 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 110 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt.; 37 fair Virginia Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 10 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 77 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., scant; 34 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 47 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. There were sold on commission for L. Meyer 72 fair Virginia Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixel were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 98 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 37 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. D. Waixel sold 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 27 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 21 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 121 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ to 6½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 19 State Sheep, weight 1,730 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 236 State Lambs, weight 13,630 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 308 Kentucky Sheep, weight 24,840 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 65 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,530 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,234 head of horned Cattle, 6 cwt.; 103 Veals and Calves, 12 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4,193 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows, 48 Beeves, and 815 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,079 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 936 head of horned Cattle, with 18 cars just to hand contents not reckoned; 2,352 Sheep and Lambs, 1,840 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 20, 1875: 189 head of horned Cattle, 5,914 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 1,558 Veals and Calves, 4,162 Hogs, 31 Horses.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; buyers and sellers 15c.@25c. apart; shippers, no sales; quoted at $4@$6 50; Butchers', $2 50@$3 75; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Through Texans, $2 50@$4. Shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market opened active and firm; closed weak and easier; tendency downward. Sales of light at $7 70@$7 85; heavy, $7 75@$8; Philadelphia, $9. Shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head: market active, firm, and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,231 head, or 543 cars, (314 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 379 cars same time last week, being 164 cars less for the week, thus far, and 511 cars for the same week last year. Market moderately active; prices lower on all grades; good, ¼c. off, and all common and medium, ¼c.@¾c. off last week's quotations; some good droves remain unsold; 2,500 head disposed of: sales of Texas Steers, averaging 863, 1,147, and 1,156 ℔., at $4 @$4 85, and $5 60; Indiana Steers, averaging 989, 1,228, and 1,351 ℔., at $4 50, $5 65, and $6 25; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,041 to 1,159 ℔., at $4 40@$4 80; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,090, 1,340, and 1,523 ℔., at $5, $6 40 and $7 10; Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,135 to 1,143 ℔., at $4 60@$5 30; Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,193 to 1,307 ℔., at $5 50@$6; Stockers at $3 37@$4; Cows and Heifers at $3 62½@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,800 head, against 14,600 head for the same time last week, and 11,200 head for the same week last year. The market is active, all good quality offerings finding a ready sale and a strong opening. Prices of the week were: Lambs, ⅛c.@¼c. off last week's prices; 20 cars common quality store and stock Sheep, in the receipts for the week, were disposed of principally to country trade at from $2 50@$3 ⅌ head; sales of 6,000 head of all kinds of Lambs and 4,000 head of Sheep; sales of Indiana Sheep, ranging from 73, 83, to 93 ℔., at $4 12@$4 62½@$5; Michigan Sheep, ranging from 79 to 89 ℔., at $4 25@$5; Ohio Sheep, ranging from 75 to 99 ℔., at $4 25@$4 75; Canada Sheep at $5 25@$5 37½; Canada Lambs, ranging from 71, 79, to 87 ℔., at $6@$6 37½@$6 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 7,900 head for the same time last week, and 10,700 head for the same week last year. The market is dull and slow from want of saleable stock to operate with; 500 head only of all kinds on sale were disposed of to city trade and on orders at $8 20@$8 50 for Yorkers, mixed Yorkers, and heavy Hogs; good quality Hogs for Eastern markets in fair demand at good prices. The yards are bare of stock.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—Flour dull; nominally unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 16@$1 18; No. 2 do., $1 07@$1 09¼, spot; $1 06¾, seller October; $1 07, seller November; $1 06¼, seller all the year; No. 3 do., 94c.@94½c.; Rejected, 83c.@84c. Corn—Good demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 56¾c., spot; 56¼c., seller September; 54¾c. bid, seller October; 49½c., seller November; 47c., seller all the year; Rejected, 54½c. Oats firm though not quotably higher; No. 2, 35c., spot; 34⅞c., seller September; 33c.@33½c., seller October; 32⅞c.@32¼c., seller November; 32⅛c., seller all the year; Rejected, 31c. Rye firm and unchanged, quotable at 75½c.@76c., seller September; 73c. bid, seller October. Barley—Demand active and prices have advanced; $1 13½, seller September; $1 04, seller October. Pork easier, but not quotably lower at $21 95@$22, spot; $21 50, seller October. Lard inactive, lower at $13 40@$13 45, spot or seller October. Bulk Meats—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky, $1 16. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 139,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat lower at $1 06⅛@$1 06¼, October. Corn steady at 54⅞c., October; 49¼c., November. Oats firm and higher at 35¼c., September; 33¼c., October; 32⅛c., all the year round. Pork steady at $21 55, October. Lard easier, $13 30 bid for October.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Flour easier, but good demand for low grades; Superfine Fall, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Fall, $4 50@$5; Double Extra Fall, $5@$5 50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54, cash; $1 55, September; $1 48@$1 48¼, October; $1 49½, November. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 53¾c., bid, cash; 50½c., October; 44½c.@45c., November; 42½c.@43¾c., seller all the year. Oats higher; No. 2, 36½c.@37c., cash; 37c., September; 36c., October and November. Barley steady, with a fair demand for best grades; low grades almost unsaleable; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 35; No. 3 do., 90@$1 05. Pork higher at $22 25, part delivered. Lard firmer; Summer Steam, 12¾c.; choice Kettle, 13½c., up the country. Bulk Meats higher for Sides; Shoulders, 8¼c., across the river; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 15. Hogs strong and higher for best grades; Stockers, $5 50@$6 25; Shippers, $7 20@$7 40; Bacon, $7 45@$7 70; Butchers', $7 80@$8 10. Cattle steady and firm; supply light; good to choice Natives, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 15@$5; common to light, $3@$3 85; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 75; medium to fair, $3 10@$3 65; common, $2 90@$3. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,500 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 435 head; Cattle, 1,785 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Lake Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 166,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—2,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—3,100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. To Interior Points—11,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels of Corn. Canal Freights lower: Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4½c., tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged; 800 bbls. sold. Wheat firm; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club sold at $1 25@$1 26; car lots $1 20. Corn unsettled and dull; sales early of 17,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 63½c.; later, 47,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 64c.; 3,000 bushels do., on spot, in lots, at 63½c.@64c. Oats offered at 45c. for No. 2 Chicago; no sales. Rye—Market bare. Barley—None offered; no demand. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $23. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines, $1 18@$1 19; sales, 10 bbls. at latter price.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 15@$1 35. Corn dull and lower; Mixed, 63c.@66c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and weak at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet but firm at $21 50 @$21 75. Lard steady and firm; Steam, 13⅜c. bid; Kettle held at 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8¼c., cash and buyer September; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., cash and buyer September; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon steady and firm; only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; Stockers, $6 50@$7; common to good Light, $7 25@$7 90; good Butcher's, $8@$8 20; receipts, 925 head; shipments, 100 head. Whisky, $1 15. Butter—Demand fair and prices have advanced; choice Western Reserve, 28c.@30c.; Central Ohio, 24c.@26c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat lower; sales, 9,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 35; new No. 1 White Michigan offered at $1 38. Corn quiet at 74c.@75c. Barley in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bushels prime medium-color Canada at $1 24; 10,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 20. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted, $32 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $29 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Corn and Rye, 4⅞c.; Barley, 4¼c. to New-York; Barley, 3½c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Barley, 15,900 bushels; Lumber, 1,205,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 19,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,170,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—Flour inactive and steady. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 11¾, cash and seller September; seller October, $1 07¾; No. 3, 97¼c. Corn inactive and steady; No. 2, 56c. Oats—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 35½c. Barley firm but less active; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, $1 14; seller October, $1 05. Rye—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 1, 75½c.; No. 2, 74c. Provisions inactive and nominally unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $21 75. Prime Lard, 13⅝c.@14⅛c. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat, to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Flour quiet, but steady; City White Winter, $6 50. Wheat, 1½c.@2c. higher; opened firm, but closed dull; Extra, $1 36; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24¾; No. 2 White Fall, $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 26. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 68c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; White Western Michigan, 45c.; Mixed, 40½c. Barley quiet, but steady; Canadian, $2 31; State, $2 10@$2 25 ⅌ cental. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 500 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 400 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 75c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork—None here. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14c.@14¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¾c.@14¼c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Wheat—Old firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 50; new dull, but unchanged. Corn steady; receipts light; Shelled held at 70c.@71c.; Ears, on track, 67c.@68c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 State, 42c.; No. 2 do., 40c.; White, 43c. Petroleum active, but unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 22.—Flour, $3 50@$8. Wheat, 90c.@$1 35. Corn, 56c.@60c. Oats, 39c.@40c. Rye, 60c.@80c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c. bid; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c. Lard, 13½c.@14c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,136 bales; gross, 1,727 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 16,384 bales. The 1,600 bales yesterday to the Continent should have been to France.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 1,466 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,288 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 8,324 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 379 bales; exports, coastwise, 563 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 4,310 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Cotton weak; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 554 bales; exports, coastwise, 473 bales; sales, 220 bales; stock, 15,668 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 2,081 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,398 bales; sales, 941 bales; stock, 10,259 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14¾. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¼ ⅌ cent.

2:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛; do Preferred, 30.

2:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 80c.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £119,000. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: The supplies of money are large. Paper continues scarce. There is no change in the rate of discount. The market is firm.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes, 65f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,500 bales, of which 246 bales are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady: Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive firmer, but not quotably higher.

2:15 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:45 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Corn, 29s.@29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Produce—Tallow, 47s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—Petroleum, 9½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 24s. 9d.@25s. ⅌ cwt., and closed at 24s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Wool—There is a very firm feeling for Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and with reduced stocks prices are quite firm and well sustained. Medium Fleeces have been in fair demand, but prices remain without improvement, there being no pressing demand. Fine Fleeces are quite dull, and manufacturers are still holding off, notwithstanding the low prices; sales X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 44c.@46c.; good average lots principally at 45c.; medium Fleece at 47c.@50c., including selections; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 42c.@45c., but the latter is an outside price; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 50c.@60c. for washed, with an occasional lot of very choice at an advance on the latter rate, and unwashed Combing and Delaine at 40c.@45c.; there continues to be a fair demand for Spring California, and prices range from 21c.@35c. as to quality; Pulled Wools have been quiet and sales only in small lots.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

EJECTMENT—ADVERSE POSSESSION.

Hasbrouck vs. Bunce.—Appeal from judgment Supreme Court, (fourth department,) affirming judgment in favor of plaintiffs entered upon report of Referee.—This action was brought to recover possession of certain real estate in the town of Norway, N. Y. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants wrongfully withheld possession. Defendant Bunce denies the allegations of the complaint, and pleads statute of limitations; also claims title by adverse possession. He further alleges that defendant Dygert has been improperly joined as defendant. Defendant Dygert alleges the same state of facts. The Referee found that part of the plaintiffs had died since the commencement of the action, and that the survivors are seized in fee of the title to 67-140 undivided parts of the premises; that defendant Bunce wrongfully withholds the possession, and that Dygert was improperly joined. He directs a dismissal of the complaint as to the latter, and judgment for the plaintiffs as above. Judgment was entered accordingly. Defendant Bunce filed specific objections to the Referee's report, and appealed to the General Term. The case discloses the following facts: Philip D. Bevier, the plaintiff's ancestor, derived his title through one DeWitt from the Commissions of Forfeitures, who deeded the property to DeWitt in 1786. Bevier willed the same to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs conveyed it to one Payne by deed dated Aug. 13, 1867, the record of which was put in evidence by defendant, and the presumption is that Payne is now the real party in interest, and brings the action under section 111 of the code in the names of his grantors; of this, however, there is no allegation and no positive evidence. Defendant Bunce claims that the heirs of the deceased parties should have been joined as plaintiffs, and as they were not there can be no recovery; that the deed to Payne bars this action; that all the owners must join to recover for the use; that plaintiffs cannot recover for the benefit of Payne; that plaintiffs cannot maintain action, because defendant is their co-tenant, and no demand has been shown. Payne claims no interest, and therefore no recovery can be had for his benefit. If he had any interest they are divested by the appointment of a Receiver in certain supplementary proceedings against him.

The General Term affirmed the judgment, and held that under the Revised Statutes tenants in common can either join or sue separately for possession. Objection to non-joinder should have been taken by answer or demurrer, and as it was not, it must be considered waived. All the tenants in common need not unite; it was not necessary to join the heirs of deceased parties.

No proof of Payne's interest being given, the action must be treated as brought by the plaintiffs in their own right. This objection was not taken in the answer, and cannot be regarded. Defendant is a mere trespasser, and proves no interest. He alleges, but fails to prove, adverse possession of twenty years. Defendant Bunce appealed to the Court of Appeals, which court has now reversed the judgment and granted a new trial, costs to abide event.

TOWN BONDS—ILLEGAL ISSUE CANCELATION.

The Town of Venice vs. Woodruff et al.—This action was brought to cancel certain bonds issued by the Railroad Commissioners of the town, under the act of 1859, which bonds were held by the defendants. The plaintiff claimed that the bonds were void because the Commissioners had not obtained the consent of two-thirds of the resident tax-payers to their issue, as required by the statute. Also upon the ground that a majority of the bonds had been transferred directly to the railroad, contrary to the provisions of the statute. Some of the defendants, by answer, pleaded the six years' statute of limitations, while others set up the ten years' statute. A temporary injunction was granted, restraining the defendants from transferring the bonds. This injunction was vacated on motion at Special Term, but upon appeal to General Term was restored. The issues were tried by a Referee, who found that the requisite consents had not been obtained before the bonds were issued; that the defendants had purchased the bonds they held for full value and in good faith; that the majority of the bonds had been transferred directly to the company in exchange for stock, which stock had never been tendered back, but was held by the towns, nor had the money paid by defendants for their stock been tendered back. He directed a dismissal of the complaint as to all the defendants, holding the action barred by the statute, and that a tender should have been made before suit was brought. Upon appeal the General Term affirmed the judgment as to those defendants who had pleaded the statute, but reversed it as to others who had not, holding that in the absence of proof to the contrary, the plaintiff is chargeable with knowledge of the facts at the time they occurred, therefore the six years statute applies. The statute began to run upon the transfer of the bonds. Those defendants who did not plead the statute cannot avail themselves of it. Talcott, J., concurred in the conclusion that the bonds were void, but held that the stock should be returned by the town, upon the principle that "He who seeks equity must do equity," and that the assignees of the bond are subrogated to the rights of the company. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the General Term had been affirmed with costs.

CONTRUCTIONS OF WILL.

Robertson vs. Hillman.—This action was brought to obtain a construction of the will of Matthew Hillman, deceased, as to whether the testator's grandchildren took any share in the real estate devised, and if so in what manner it should be distributed. The testator directs payment of all his debts, an annuity to his wife of $40 per annum in addition to her right of dower; he bequeaths several specific legacies of money to his sons, to be paid out of his real estate by his son Isaac M. Hillman, to whom he bequeaths the whole of his real estate, subject to these legacies and his wife's right of dower. The will then contains the following provision: "All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, of whatever name or nature, I give, devise, and bequeath to my grandchildren, including all the sons and daughters of my children, to be divided between and among them, share and share alike, to be theirs, their heirs, and assigns' forever; this last devise and bequest is to include my wife's right of dower after her decease." He then appoints the plaintiff executor, and continues, "And I do hereby authorize and empower my executor to sell my wife's right of dower at her decease if found necessary to make a proper division of the same among the said grandchildren, and to execute and deliver a conveyance, or conveyances, of the same without any application to any court for that purpose."

The complaint gives the names of numerous grandchildren of the testator, some of whom were born subsequent to his decease, and alleges the probable future birth of more. A construction is demanded upon these clauses of the will, the plaintiff claiming that the testator's intention was to give one-third of his real estate to his grandchildren upon his wife's death, while the defendant claims that the true construction of the will is that the grandchildren shall take only so much of the wife's dower as was not spent during her life, but should have accumulated at the time of her decease. The court decided that the testator's intention was, that his grandchildren should take one-third of the real estate upon the death of his widow, and that only those grandchildren of the testator, as were in being at the time of the decease of said widow, or were born within the ordinary period of gestation after her death, were entitled to share in the division. A decree was entered to this effect, and the Executor directed to sell if such sale be found necessary. Upon appeal to the General Term this judgment was affirmed, the court holding that in the interpretation of wills the intent of the testator is the principal point to be regarded. And though the words dower and right of dower were not here used in their strict legal sense, yet his intention to convey that portion of his real estate to his grandchildren as was enjoyed by his widow during life was sufficiently evident, and that only by this judgment could the court avoid holding the devise void for uncertainty, an alternative which should in all cases be avoided if possible.

Defendants appealed to the Court of Appeals, where this judgment has been affirmed, with costs.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Sept. 22, the following cases were heard:

No. 96.—*Henry Collins et al., appellants, vs. John Burns et al. respondents.*—Argued by D. D. Lord, of counsel for appellants, and by A. J. Vanderpoel for respondents.

No. 98.—*Philip H. McDevitt, respondent, vs. The North Second Street, &c., Railroad Company, appellants.*—Argued by David T. Walden, of counsel for appellant, and by E. Louis Lowe for respondent.

No. 99.—*Arthur T. White, appellant, vs. Lewis Mealis et al., respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by E. F. Brown for respondent.

No. 103.—*John P. Pratt, appellant, vs. The Mutual Protection Life Association Company, respondents.*—Argued by Abram Wakeman for the appellant, and submitted for respondents.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Thursday, Sept. 23, 1875.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

Counsel for George Miles, alias Myers, the alleged Barre Bank robber, arrived at the City Hall yesterday, only to learn with astonishment that in their absence on the previous day, without notice to them or any intimation of such a purpose on the part of opposing counsel, the latter had procured ex parte from Judge Lawrence a revocation of his stay of proceedings granted in the case on the previous day. As Judge Lawrence had neither been holding court or about the City Hall during the day, it was assumed by the prisoner's counsel that the opposing parties must have gone to the Judge's residence, and there the latter, under a misapprehension of the proceedings had before Judge Brady, granted the order asked for, which, without being even made a record of the court, was taken directly to Ludlow Street Jail, and there the prisoner was ironed and hurried off to Vermont. In this counsel for the prisoner think they have not been fairly and openly dealt with in the matter, and propose to take such steps as they can for the prisoner's restoration to the custody of the officials in this State.

A WESTERN RAILROAD BOND FORGERY.

The case of William J. Ree, charged with the forgery of bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to reduce the prisoner's bail to $2,500. The Judge adjourned the hearing until to-day, in order to allow the prisoner's counsel an opportunity to produce, under writ of certiorari, the evidence upon which the Magistrate acted in fixing the present amount of bail at $7,000.

COURT NOTES.

An insolvent assignment by Cornelius V. A. S. Schuyler and A. Quintard, composing the firm of Schuyler, Son & Co., was placed on record yesterday. The Assignee of the firm is Augustin Payne.

In THE TIMES law reports yesterday it was erroneously stated that Thomas Woodward, Jr., had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The assignment, as appears from the statement of his counsel, Mr. L. G. Garrettson, was made to Mr. Woodward by William L. Sands.

William Smith and John F. Briggs, charged with adulterating milk, were yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $500 in the District Attorney's office. George Lahr, No. 78 Division street, became bondsman for Briggs, and Alois Brunner, No. 103 Delancey street, gave the necessary security for Smith.

TESTING AN INDICTMENT FOR VIOLATION OF THE LOTTERY LAW.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, counsel for Michael O'Neill, indicted for selling lottery policy tickets, moved, before Recorder Hackett, to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not set forth sufficient under the statute upon which it was framed to constitute a crime; that it was defective in failing to aver that there was a lottery; in failing to aver the amount and description of property to be decided by drawing or lot; in failing to set forth the offense against the statute, and in being insufficient to put the defendant on trial. Counsel also claimed that if no property was to be disposed of by lot, a drawing was not a lottery, and the offense of O'Neill in selling tickets could not, therefore, be a violation of the Lottery law. As this is a test case on the part of some of the indicted lottery dealers, Assistant District Attorney Rollins said he would examine the brief of counsel, and file his answer with the court to-day.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED BY RECORDER HACKETT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Michael Smith, charged with picking Charles Kaller's pocket of $6 on Mulberry street on the 12th inst., pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Joseph Henry, indicted for the attempted larceny of property, valued in the aggregate at $1,000, from Minthorne D. Tompkins, of No. 178 East Eighty-seventh street, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the State Prison. William Edwards admitted having stolen a pair of pantaloons from Thomas F. Graham, Esq., No. 45 Marion street, and on a plea of petit larceny was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Bridget and Kate Sweeney, two sisters, living at No. 22 Rector street, stole two demijohns of liquor from Jacob Blumenthal, of No. 92 Liberty street. They pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and, having shown previous good character, were each sentenced only to three months in the Penitentiary. Mary Robinson, a colored servant, charged with stealing $100 from her employer, Annie Blanchard, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years and six months. Three youths, named respectively Michael McMahon, James Reilly, and John Mahoney, who broke into the liquor store No. 76 Laight street, and attempted to steal a number of decanters, pleaded guilty and were each sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Jocelyn Paterson, a youth of respectable connections, who broke into the dwelling of John Eagan, of No. 658 Third avenue, and stole therefrom clothing and jewelry valued at $300, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for five years. Frank Moore, who broke into the store of John H. Wood, No. 161 Varick street, and stole $3 75, admitted his guilt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Lizzie Stancinburg, alias Bryant, a domestic, who stole a set of jewelry worth $106 from her mistress, Elizabeth Erby, No. 55 Second avenue, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. August Paul and John Doyle, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Catherine Rogers, on a plea of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. John Stewart and Robert Buckhoff pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE TERESA CLIFTON CASE.

In the case of Teresa Clifton, in which it is sought to restore her to the custody of her father on writ of habeas corpus, as already noticed in THE TIMES, further testimony was taken yesterday. On the part of the people, and in opposition to the father's petition, a Mrs. Benton testified that Annie Small, the woman with whom the girl formerly lived, had occupied for a few days a room in her house with a person represented as her husband, but who was not.

Officer Stewart, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified to having seen the girl walking the Bowery late of cold nights, and her reply to his question was that she was waiting for her mother. This pretended mother was Annie Small, who at that time was reputed as keeping a panel house in the Bowery, near Fourth street.

The case was then adjourned to to-morrow morning.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Pacific Bank has brought suit against Israel Joseph and Joseph A. Joseph to recover $40,547 63, money obtained from plaintiffs by overdrafts and discount of notes. On affidavits setting forth that credit was given to defendants on their false representations that they were worth $275,000 an order for their arrest was granted. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday a motion was argued on the part of the defendants to vacate this order of arrest on the ground that the alleged representations were never made by them. The court took the conflicting affidavits in the case under consideration and reserved his decision on the motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Bell vs. Poole; Mackellar vs. Moore; Hall vs. Hall.

By Judge Brady.

Atkinson vs. O'Donnell.—Order granted dismissing motion.

Brown vs. Cromien.—Order granted denying motion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.—Settled and ordered filed.

Bunker vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment rendered for plaintiff. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Sept. 23, is as follows: Nos. 101, 102, 2, 21, 21½, 10, 11, 12.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
42—Matter of Meyer, &c.
53—Wood, &c., vs. Green, Controller.
63—Matter of Parker, Rec'r, &c.
68—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
86—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Stoessel.
88—Burnton vs. Cleminson.
91—Stichnoch vs. Stichnoch.
93—Jewell vs. Caldwell.
98—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
105—Rutten, &c., vs. Southern R. R., Ass'n.

Nos.
127—The R. M. Nat. Bank of Cent. City vs. Bliss.
148—Boies vs. N. J. Midland Railway Co.
151—Kneeland vs. B. and S. W. Railway Co.
176—Warner vs. Pennsylvania Railway Co.
180—Grout, &c., vs. Cooper.
190—Peters vs. Mallery.
200—Cummings vs. Gilligan.
202—Palmer vs. Morrison, &c.
208—Thompson vs. Thompson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3144—Gomperts vs. Herron.
4982—Atvill vs. Leland.
3086—Hyman vs. Schiesswiger et al.
3181—Baker et al. vs. McGowan.
3187—Cohen vs. Corner et al.
3211—Harlin vs. O'Byrne.
4761—Warren et al vs. Myers.

Nos.
4713—Kobbe et al. vs. Samuels.
5011—Keino vs. Lawrence et al.
4726—Hallett vs. Stevenson, Jr.
4922—Bryce vs. Vonopstal
4990—Cordts vs. Meirisch.
4498—Frankel vs. Hornedel et al.
5040—Vasse et al. vs. Lagrave.
5032—Hoyt vs. Helfenstein

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4907—Julian vs. Levy.
4445—The J. S. W. M'f'g. Co. vs. Deutsch.
4702—Fleischauer vs. Taxter, Impleaded.
4838—Winslow vs. Keeler et al.
4929—Doeuch et al. vs. Frost.
4584—Shain et al. vs. Wetsch.
4688—Brickner vs. Sternhardt, impleaded.

Nos.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
4686—Tyler vs. Holmes, et al.
4920—Hirsch vs. Schaefer.
3470—Epstein vs. Levy.
3800—Worth vs. Abbott.
4709—Kelly vs. Wirtsfelder.
4823—Feldman vs. Solomon.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Corbett, burglary.
Donald Harris, burglary.
Charles Zimmerman, burglary.
John Smith and George Wingfield, burglary.
Edward Hart, grand larceny.
Isidore Bendit, grand larceny.
John Treamor, grand larceny.
George Meyers, grand larceny.

Dennis Hickey, grand larceny.
Otto Thie, false pretense.
John Sullivan, assault and battery.
Mary Maher, assault and battery.
James McGreery and Joseph Lawson, assault and battery.
Frank Reilly, assault and battery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRISH RIFLEMEN IN AMERICA. By ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT LEECH. London: EDWARD STANFORD. New-York: VAN NOSTRAND, Murray street, and REMINGTON & SONS, Broadway.

Major Leech, the Captain of the Irish Rifle Team, has done well to place thus on record in a permanent form a narrative of the visit of himself and his colleagues to this country. Not only was the idea a good one, but it has been well carried out. The story is pleasant to read, and none the less so for the straightforwardness and simplicity of style with which it is told. It is a plain account of an event which was notable in itself, but will probably become more so as the first of a long series of similar international visits, from which much good in many directions may be anticipated. We are glad, therefore, not only that the book has been written, but also that it has been written in a manner that will make it a good example to be followed under similar circumstances again.

In the first two chapters Major Leech has appropriately introduced an account of the origin of rifle-shooting in Ireland, and of the circumstances attending the arrangements preliminary to the international match. In both he himself took a prominent part; and, indeed, apart from the activity which Major Leech has long displayed in promoting the cause of rifle-shooting, there is probably none among his countrymen who from hearty sympathy and patriotism as an Irishman was better fitted to undertake such an authorship as the present. Yet he does not allow himself to be carried away into any region high-flown sentimentality. He enumerates facts. He deals with the matter as a plain piece of history, so that the record is at once a useful as well as an interesting one.

From the moment of his arrival in New-York Major Leech speaks with measured enthusiasm of the kindness he and his companions received from those of the American people with whom they were brought in contact. Some of his notes of general matters, as they struck him here, will be read with particular interest, but always with the remembrance that for purposes of observation the visit was a flying one, and the circumstances under which it was made were not the most favorable for the promotion of correct impressions. Major Leech is, however, evidently no careless observer. In his account of the various proceedings at Creedmoor he falls back very largely upon reports that had appeared in portions of the New-York press; but there will be found interspersed throughout it many remarks, showing views of matters, as taken from an Irish stand-point, which are worthy of attention. Upon no subject, neither upon the accident by which the Irish Team lost and the American Team won the match, nor upon the little incident and protest that signalized the contest for the Bennett cup, does Major Leech exhibit any display of feeling. But here and there are indications of opinion upon practical points, which, more especially as they are generally sound, may with advantage be sought after by our own riflemen.

The book does not close with the proceedings at Creedmoor. Some members of the team took a long journey through the country afterward, and the account of it, briefly told, is here, together with an excellent map showing the routes taken. These extend as far south as New-Orleans, as far west as the Indian Country, and as far north as Quebec, so that the notes, if brief, are comprehensive, including, among other topics, a description of a hunting expedition to Chetopa, and another to Denver. The whole work is brought to a close with a panegyric of America, and another, written in true Irish geniality, of Irish loyalty to the British Crown. The courtesies of the Messrs. Remington are not forgotten; indeed, small though the book is, it must be allowed that nothing has been omitted which was necessary to make it complete; neither do we find anything superfluous or unnecessary. We do not know whether or not Major Leech has had much experience in the field of literature; we do not think he has. But he seems to understand the art of book-making about as well as that of rifle-shooting.

THE PRIMER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. In sixteen definitions and forty propositions. By ALFRED D. MASON and JOHN J. LALOR. Chicago: JAMES MCCLURG & Co. 1875.

The intention of the authors of this little book has been to produce a work which shall be useful as a text-book in the common schools of the country. Assuming that the purpose is a sound one, and that the plan upon which it has been executed is efficient and the best, no exception can be taken to the result. The principles inculcated are for the most part sound, but it is doubtful whether these assumptions would not be too sweeping. If it be advisable to introduce the study of political economy into the public schools—and about that we are not required to express our opinion here—we are not at all sure that this Primer would put the subject before the pupils in anything like a sufficiently attractive form. And if that difficulty were overcome—that is to say, if some of the children in the common schools should evince an interest in the subject which would give them a taste for the dry reading of the Primer's pages—they would be very apt not to feel at all satisfied with many of the propositions. These are in the form of logical syllogisms, and, as we have said, the conclusions are usually correct, but the premises are often weak. The answer to this may be that as long as the pupils are urged to think, and even to argue, good must result. That is true to a certain extent, but it does not increase their confidence in the book as an authority. The fault of this does not lie with the authors. Political economy is not a science to be treated successfully on mathematical principles, though it must be allowed that in attempting to surmount the obstacles presented to them, Messrs. Mason and Lalor have exhibited considerable ingenuity and some skill. Their book will be quite as useful outside of the public schools as within them, and probably more so. Working men and others, who have not much time to study political economy with all the care necessary to attain anything like a large degree of familiarity with its details, will find it extremely valuable for reference, and they will not be misled by it. So far as it goes, therefore, we can safely recommend it. Our only fear is that it will not meet all the expectations of its authors, even though among a different constituency than that which they have imagined its success may to some extent satisfy their requirements.

THE LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS DESCRIBED FROM ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. By E. GUHL & W. KONER. Translated from the third German edition by F. HUEFFER. With 543 wood-cuts. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1875.

Although there is nothing in this volume with which the classical reader is not fully familiar, it will prove an acceptable addition to the library of the student. The title does not adequately convey the nature of the contents. We noticed some time ago a book by Rev. Mr. Mahaffy, of Dublin, where the social life of the ancient Greeks is pictured more specially. A great deal of what Mr. Mahaffy tells us is here left to be deduced by the reader from the descriptions of ancient monuments and remains, although in some places the authors have given us admirable sketches of prominent customs. Perhaps we shall best describe their work as a classical dictionary reduced to narrative form, with some minor details omitted, and topics relating more particularly to the manners and mode of life of the people enlarged upon. Thus for instance, in the first division a very large portion is taken up with descriptions, well illustrated, of architectural remains of the Greeks, and of evidences that have come down to us of their progress in the arts, and of their fashions in articles of domestic utility and dress. Nearly fifty sections are devoted to this, and not much more than as many pages to an account of female life, of games and races, and the ceremonies of marriage and burial. The style shows evidences of being a translation; nevertheless, the matter of the work is put before the reader in a more pleasant form than that in which he generally meets with it. The student will also find a value in the definitions given of words which, from their application to something peculiar to the time, are generally those which give him most difficulty.

The portion devoted to Roman history is written on precisely the same plan, but with more attention to the lives and customs of the people. In this, as in the former portion, the utility of the work would have been greatly increased if the authors had enumerated their authorities, so that reference for the verification of their statements could have been made without difficulty. It does not appear, however, that they have gone far beyond the best known writers. In one respect this is to be regretted. Only in one or two places do we detect any use having been made of Martial, although he has given us some of the best glimpses into ancient Roman life which we have. And the fact that Martial is not, and perhaps never will be, much read in schools and colleges, is rather in favor than otherwise of his labors being utilized in works of this kind. It is not necessary that we should enter at greater length into an examination of the separate details of the volume. It is chiefly valuable to students and to persons who will use it as a book of reference. These will form their own individual estimates of its worth based upon their particular wants, and the general conclusion which most of them will come to will probably be that it is useful in many respects, and accurate, but not nearly as complete as it might have been made. We may mention that although a complete index is omitted—an omission which should be remedied—there is an index of terms which will be found a great assistance to readers of both Greek and Roman classics.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—We have here an exceedingly attractive number. In poetry it is unusually rich, opening with a fine and very characteristic idyll by Jean Ingelow, and illustrated by Sol Eytinge, Jr. Nelly Hutchinson, J. W. De Forest, A. H. Louis, F. W. Bourdillon, and L. W. Backus supply other verses, of which some, especially those by the two last named writers, are far above the average in merit. They are too long for quotation, but we will give the opening stanzas and the concluding one of the "Origin of Maize," by Mr. Backus, leaving the reader to fill up the intervening space as he well can.

In the days when the grand old woods untamed
Stood erect in the sunset's red,
Or besprinkled the rushing floods unnamed
With the bloom of their Summer's dead,
Lived a maid in a hunter's lodge, as fair
As a flower o' the forest rude,
And as free as the free untroubled air
Of its infinite solitude.

But a spirit whose haunt was the river-shore,
Oft caressing her slender feet,
Stole a glance at the gentle face bent o'er
The unrest of his winding-sheet;
And so limpid the depth of those dark eyes
Whence her innocent soul outshone,
That the god of the stream desired, with sighs,
That the maiden might be his own.

* * * * * * *

And as long as the river scorns the chain
Of a future of Yengeese kings,
And as long as the pale moons wax and wane
O'er the wild of the "shadowing wings,"
When the moccasined foot of the red man strays
Where his bannered fields unfurl,
Will he liken the rustling leaves of maize
To the flight of a timid girl.

Among the prose articles a description of Minnesota by L. W. Powell, and a notice of some prominent Parisian journalists by Junius Henri Browne, are given the precedence, but we must mention a second paper by M. D. Conway, on the South Kensington Museum, as specially deserving of notice. The illustrations here are of much interest, but those persons who appreciate the need for advancing the cause of art in this country we refer to a copy of a convention made at the instigation of the Prince of Wales by several European States. It will be found at page 657, where also Mr. Conway adds a suggestion that might advantageously be adopted. Dr. Woolsey contributes this month's installment of the "First Century" papers, and gives a historical sketch of our political growth. Ellis Gray has a timely article on "Music;" Hon. S. S. Cox an excellent one on "Legislative Humors;" and the "History of the Republican Movement in Europe" still drags itself along from the pen of Emilio Castelar. "Garth" is continued, and there are short stories of varying merit by Charles Deshler, who writes of Southern life; by William Mackay, who has a good Irish tale; and two by Frank M. Carthy and Louise Chandler Moulton.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—Mrs. Kemble's entertaining gossip on old-time recollections still forms the most interesting chapter in this magazine. She has a good deal to say of Lady Caroline Lamb, but only from hearsay, and she tells her high estimate of Sir Walter Scott, who in one place she ranks with Shakespeare. Beyond this there is nothing striking in the current number. "Roderick Hudson" is continued; so, too, are Col. Waring's notes on the sanitary drainage of houses and towns, a subject about which much has recently been written, but very little done. Prof. Greene has an article on Gen. De Kalb, and W. L. Fawcette writes a short and imperfect sketch of Oriental trade. Albert Webster tells very briefly what a Northerner saw and heard in a town in South Carolina last Spring, and an anonymous writer, under the title "The Curious Republic of Gondour," seems to advocate—for his purpose is not made very clear—a method of reforming universal suffrage, which has long been discussed in some portions of the British Empire. T. S. Perry writes of the poet Clough, for whom he expresses high admiration, and the only short story is from the pen of Emily Ford. The poets of the month are Hiram Rich, whose contribution deserves attention; J. B. Bittinger, Mrs. Piatt, Edgar Fawcett, Henry Cleveland, and Sylvester Baxter. The concluding notes are limited to art, literature, and education.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—In an article entitled "Wanderings with Virgil," Mr. E. C. Bruce gossips pleasantly of the historic places, or a few of them that are to be found at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. He is followed by Sidney Lanier, who has a brightly written description of Florida scenery and the Ocklawaha in May. Further on we find a sketch of life in the pine districts of North Carolina, by Robert Wilson; and again an account of "The Chinese Quarter of San Francisco," by J. W. Ames. An excellent paper on "Spiritualism and Jurisprudence" is supplied by Dr. Francis Wharton, lecturer on law in the Boston University, who, after a clear and very suggestive argument, concludes, not with reference to avowed impostors who are already amenable to law, but to honest-minded Spiritualists, that, "First, if, in consequence of their action on another, such other person injures himself, they are penally, as well as civilly, responsible for the injury. Secondly, if they obtain control over the will of another person, so as to make him their absolute agent, they are both penally and civilly liable as principals for what he does under this restraint." But Dr. Wharton does not say whether Spiritualists can do these things. Mrs. Lucy Hooper describes "The Largest Retail Store in the World," the Bon Marché, in Paris, and mentions some details which might be usefully imitated. Mrs. Linton's novel is continued; so, too, is Sarah Kellogg's, and there are short stories by Christian Reid and Antonio de Alarson, the latter from the French. Poetry is contributed by Margaret Preston, Emma Lazarus, G. Kearsley, and F. A. Hillard, and the monthly gossip and literary notices conclude the contents.

THE GALAXY.

—An anonymous writer in this magazine concludes a notice of Sherman's Memoirs, arriving at the conclusion that the book will not add to its author's reputation. Capt. Codman tells of a trip through Utah; Albert Rhodes has a good paper on Octave Feuillet, and H. James, Jr., finds subject for an article in the letters of Mme. De Sabran, recently published in Paris. Grenville Murray ventilates his opinions here also, this time about Napoleon; and John Short, a comparatively unknown writer in the magazine, has an able contribution on the discovery of America, wherein much interesting information is brought together. But again, the most attractive paper is by Richard Grant White, who, writing about "English Pronunciation," or rather the pronunciation of English, criticises forcibly some views put forward by Prof. Whitney. He also takes occasion to add one short page to his own biography. "Leah," and "Dear Lady Disdain" are continued, and there is a short story of New-England life by Rose Terry Cooke. The verses are by Mrs. Barrow, Col. DeForest, and Mrs. Piatt, and the editorial departments are filled with notes and selections of average value.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The number before us concludes the tenth volume of this magazine. It opens with some verses by George Lathrop, who is followed by Major Powell with another article on the Colorado. Mr. Stedman gives us his opinion of some "Minor Victorian Poets;" Mr. Fairfield tells us about Edgar A. Poe, and an anonymous writer gives some recollections of Liszt and Bülow. Mr. Byron Halsted has a readable compilation on Fungi, ostensibly to direct attention to the edible value of some of the group; and other chapters, gleaned from published works, are, one by F. R. Stockton. "Pierrot, Warrior and Statesman," and the continuation of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island." "The Winthrop Drury Affair" is a story by Mrs. Walker, and there are two more chapters, but not the conclusion, of "The Story of Sevenoaks." Besides Mr. Lathrop, already mentioned, Susan Coolidge, R. K., Kate Carlisle, Mary Ritter, H. H., Mary Bradley, George Baker, Jr., and R. W. G., contribute verses, which are therefore not deficient in quantity. The editorial notes are of the usual quality.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—A lecture on "Instinct and Intelligence," delivered by Prof. Le Conte in the University of California and republished here, will be read with interest, as affording some information from a particular point of view upon a rather knotty subject, and also plenty of room for further discussion. The writer does not distinguish between intelligence and reason. The first article in this number is on bats, by Prof. Wilder, who furnishes some observations which might with advantage be followed up by anybody in the country having a taste for natural history. Major Powell makes his appearance here, too, with something more about the Colorado; and anonymously there appears a notice of the new antiseptic, salicylic acid, which is found in a free state in some common plants, and promises to be of much value both in pharmacy and the arts. Prof. Remsen, of Williams College, has a suggestive paper, which might usefully have been made more exhaustive, on the "Artificial Preparation of Organic Bodies," and, with the exception of an article on "Mental Discipline in Education," and a short sketch of Prof. Stokes, of the English University of Cambridge, this completes the list of original articles. The extracts contain several features of interest. The first is an account, translated from the French of M. Oustalet, on a species of monkey discovered in the district of Moupin, and in a cold climate, of Eastern Asia. We have next a paper by Mr. Crookes on "The Mechanical Action of Light," taken from the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and which will amply repay perusal. After it the pages of the *English Mechanic* are made to furnish a lighter contribution, written originally by W. Stein, on "The Cause of the Light of Flames;" and there are successively articles on the Colorado beetle from the *Garden*; on fermentation, by M. Pasteur, from the *Bulletin de l'Academie de Médicine*; on "Climate and Time," a compilation from the reports of James Croll, a member of the Geological Survey of Scotland; on "Earthquakes and their Causes," by J. J. Lake, in the *English Mechanic*; and, finally, on "Animal Life in Madagascar," from *Chambers's Journal*. In the editorial and miscellaneous notes the reader will find several items of more or less value and suggestiveness.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The frontispiece in this number, which is the last of the second volume, is a spirited sketch of the battle between the Essex and the Phœbe, an English and an American man-of-war, in the year 1812. It is followed by an account of the fight from the pen of S. G. W. Benjamin, who notes therein an incident in the early career of Admiral Farragut. Among other instructive articles are a description of the Frigate Bird, by John Lewis; notes about mermaids, unicorns, and other fictitious animals, by Ella Church; and a short sketch of the last day of the war for Independence, by C. C. The two serials, "Eight Cousins," and "The Young Surveyor," are aptly concluded, an arrangement much more to be desired than the reprehensible custom of continuing such stories into a new volume. There are some good stories this month by Mrs. Diaz, Lucretia Hale, Mrs. Branch, John Emery, Sarah Kellogg, and Mrs. Burnett, besides a large supply of verses of the character now familiar to the patrons of *St. Nicholas*. Jack-in-the-Pulpit has recovered from the effects of the Summer's weather, and the boys and girls will find his sermons better even than usual. "A Crooked Story" will furnish an excellent exercise for the little ones in more ways than one, and it is but just to add that in the completion of her second volume Mrs. Dodge has fully sustained if not surpassed the high standard which from an early period marked the first.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

—The number before us resembles that we noticed last month, in being filled chiefly with reports of the chief rowing and yachting events that have taken place in the interval. Two communications under the head of correspondence alone require us to use the qualification we have. One of these is from Mr. Stuart M. Taylor, of San Francisco, the other from "Big Topmast," of Philadelphia. The latter objects to the "rattlebrain, silly, and landsman-like way of reporting matches" which he finds in some of the daily papers, but he especially marks one exception. Mr. Taylor incidentally mentions the same thing, but only to condemn the very reports which "Big Topmast" singles out for commendation. Such differences from such authorities make the dispute a little perplexing.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS.

THE ORDER SEIZED BY DEMOCRATS.

THE NON-POLITICAL ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY A TOOL OF THE DEMOCRATS—HOW THE CAPTURE WAS EFFECTED—PIOLLET'S LITTLE GAME—SOMETHING FOR GRANGERS TO THINK OF.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Monday, Sept. 20, 1875.

The Fall canvass is now well opened, and is absorbing the energies of the political workers of both parties. Your readers have been kept informed of its progress from time to time by your Pennsylvania correspondents, but the contest in this part of the State presents one phase upon which I have seen little open comment. The course of events here is leading us to inquire if the order of the Patrons of Husbandry is a political organization. The principles and constitution of the order, as promulgated to the world, expressly declare that the Grangers are not and never can be a political party. Yet when we see such party organs as the New-York *World* and Brick Pomeroy's sheet devote so much space to them in their weekly issues, and interesting themselves so much in promoting the increase of the order throughout the country, it leads us to investigate and see if the Democratic party is not making use of, or attempting in some way to seize this organization, especially in those States where the probabilities are that there will be a close contest at the coming elections. I propose to investigate the facts, so far as developed in the State of Pennsylvania, and see if there is political significance sufficient to warrant such a conclusion.

In the State of Pennsylvania, the first movement of the organization appeared in Berks, Cumberland, and some of the adjoining counties, and, what is somewhat remarkable, nearly all the originators were intense copperheads; but as this fact was not known to any extent, the order spread quite rapidly, until at present it extends nearly all over the State, there being about 600 granges, with an average membership of about fifty, making some 30,000 members in the State. Some strong Republican counties have a large number of granges; for instance, Bradford County, the home of Piollet, the present nominee of the Democratic Party for State Treasurer, has about fifty, which would give the order about two thousand five hundred members in that county. It was remarked that nearly all the deputies appointed by the State Master were prominent Democrats, and that Democrats were most active in getting up the organizations. Still, but few suspicions were aroused till the last State meeting was held, in January, at Williamsport, which was attended by about twelve hundred members from all over the State. It soon became evident that a Democratic ring was fully established to keep the organization in the hands of that element. The members of this ring, for fear they might not be able to accomplish their object, resorted to the most contemptible trickery, which would never have been permitted or acquiesced in by any such legislative body as the Pennsylvania State Grange, had it not been that the majority of the delegates were farmers but little versed in parliamentary rules, sharp practice, or trickery. State officers were to be elected for the term of two years. Fearing it would be difficult to elect such as they had determined on, they seized the opportunity when not more than one-third the delegates were present, and that third in the interest of the ring. A resolution was introduced by Piollet declaring the present State officers elected, without going through the formality of a ballot, which was at once assented to and declared, although a quorum was not present, and several tried to get the floor to object. This may be thought strange, but when you consider that many of the delegates were inexperienced farmers, attending for the first time a convention, and not expecting such tricks, it will be seen that it was easy to carry such knavery through. I well recollect that the venerable Dr. P., of Green County, got the floor and said: "We have been taught that this order was established to free us from the domination of rings, but we come here and find the biggest ring we ever saw;" when he was rapped down by the Master and was not able to utter another word, which was the case with every one trying to object.

So much for the election. Let us look at the character and antecedents of these men who are ruling and directing this organization with autocratic sway. The person foisted upon them as State Master is what is called a Pennsylvania Dutchman, living in old benighted Berks, where they suppose they are at each State election voting for "Old Hickory" Jackson. He has been a standing candidate for some petty office for years, but never has been able to succeed save once, when he was elected Justice of the Peace. He has been flattered by those wishing to make use of him until he has aspirations for Congress. He is a copperhead of the most malignant type. Without being aware of it, he is, in his official position, simply a tool, placed there to further the interests of the designing ones in the background. The State Secretary is the Uriah Heep of the concern, a political trickster, willing to embrace any party or any creed that will push him forward, and taking especial care of the loaves and the fishes that he can filch from the honest farmer, having the same interest in him that the "hawk has in the chicken." Formerly he was a Republican, but now he is a more zealous Democrat. The State Master in his hands is merely a mouthpiece. He is printing a 7 by 9 sheet called the *Farmer's Friend*, which he dubs the State organ of the order. It is noticeable for the simple nonsense it contains and the scurrility of its articles. Still he is making several thousand dollars out of the poor deluded farmers each year, and when he ceases to make them pay he will drop them like a squeezed orange.

The State Lecturer, Piollet, the nominee of the Democratic Party for State Treasurer, is probably the most unscrupulous demagogue in the order. Having amassed a fortune in the Mexican war as a Paymaster, he has ever since devoted his time to politics. Once he succeeded in being elected to the Legislature, and came near being expelled for bribery. Considering that a good qualification for Congress, he has since that time been a standing candidate, and is emphatically what is called a "played-out" politician. When this order came into existence he at once saw a chance for political capital, and became a zealous Granger. Forming an alliance with the State Secretary, it was arranged that he should become the State lecturer, thus enabling him to travel all over the State at the expense of the order. Having his audiences furnished with the State Secretary's organ to herald and praise him as the champion of the agriculturist, it was supposed he would succeed in becoming the Democratic nominee for Governor; failing in that, he gladly accepted of the nomination for State Treasurer. Two things he is noted for—his coarseness and his profanity. Some one asking him why that ignorant old Dutchman was made State Master, he replied: "We had to have that —— old Dutchman in order to carry the Dutch."

As the State Secretary and Lecturer really control the whole order in Pennsylvania, I need allude to the others only to show what kind of men they selected. The next State officer is the Overseer. Of all the copperheads in the order he is the most intense. He was head centre in one of the lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle during the war, and, had he possessed the requisite courage, would have gone South and enlisted for the Confederacy. He will do little harm, as he is merely a tool for the manipulators of the order. The Executive Committee, who should be the most able men of the order, are, with one exception, all ciphers. This exception the State Secretary took good care to have appointed State Business Agent, located in Philadelphia, at a salary, including his expenses, of about $8,000 a year. He makes purchases for the order to the amount of $150,000 to $200,000, and the usual commission which is allowed by the seller of five per cent. will swell his salary up to $10,000 or $15,000, which will be a sufficient reason for him to keep quiet and let the ring have matters as they choose. The other members of the committee are all Democrats. One, of them, unfortunately, had a limb of a tree fall on his head, since which time he has been rather shattered in his intellect. Another one is quite deaf, and what he knows, his neighbors say, will not do him nor anyone else any harm. The others are of foreign descent, possessing only a slight knowledge of the English language. Such are the men who dictate to 30,000 of the industrial classes of Pennsylvania.

I would suggest to Republicans who have joined this order to look carefully to the company they are keeping, and see if they are prepared to permit such men to filch from them their hard earnings. These men expend all of the money of the order, and have incurred a debt of $6,000, which they expect you to pay. Investigate the assertions I have made, and see if they are not true. When you ask why such men were elected to office, remember there was no election. I think the order of Patrons of Husbandry can do much good if managed by good men, and its teachings and precepts are properly carried out, but in Pennsylvania it is conducted solely for the benefit, pecuniarily and politically, of a few bad men.

RHODE ISLAND OPERATIVES.

The Providence *Journal* of the 21st inst. says: "Another week has gone, and the insurrection predicted by the New-York papers has not carried Rhode Island to the fate of Carthage. The mills are still running, and in the week which, if not to be full of disaster, was to be very near it, has been one of busy, well-rewarded industry, profitable, we are glad to say, to the men and women employed, but unprofitable, we regret to add, to the mill owners, who still labor under the difficulties of a stagnant market and unremunerative prices, but who hold on with a cheerful temper, hoping for better times. The 40,000 people who earn an honest living in the great productive industries of the State have received in wages about a quarter of a million of dollars, which have been mainly distributed among all the branches of trade that contribute to the healthful support of families. Some of it has been set aside for the education of those children whose honorable ambition prompts them to a higher culture than is afforded by the excellent schools in every factory village. Some of it has been added to the $50,000,000 that swell our savings banks, and give security against want in sickness and old age. Very little of it has gone to the blatant orators who labor only with their tongues, and who spend their time in dissuading others from honesty industry, and in sowing discontent between capital and labor, the interests of both of which are identical, and which have built up this flourishing community, and crowded into our State the densest population in the Union. These people never found favor here. Those to whom they appeal have more profitable occupation than to listen to them, and more agreeable amusement for their leisure hours. It is difficult to convince a man whose wages are from $3 to $4 a day, that he is in danger of starving, and that the way to avoid it is to stop work and to divide his money in the savings bank with the man who has warned him of his peril. And a girl who earns $9 a week and finds comfortable board at $2 25, who takes books from the library and goes to lectures and concerts, is not apt to believe the man who tells her that her condition is worse than that of a slave on a sugar plantation."

INDIA AS A MARRIAGE MARKET.

A SLACKNESS CAUSED BY THE INSUFFICIENT INCOMES OF THE YOUNG MEN—MONSTROUS EXTRAVAGANCE OF FEMALE DRESS.

The Bombay *Gazette*, of the 14th ult., thinks that the Indian mother must often look back with a fond regret to those days when the matrimonial market was not overstocked, and when suitors were more plentiful than spinsters. Her memory, perhaps, carries her back to her own days of girlhood, when, from the moment she sailed at Gravesend, to the not distant hour when she was happily disposed of in the far Mofussil, all male creation was at her feet with whatever wealth men had to offer in exchange but for her smiles. Those were the days when soldiers, civilians, and merchants hungered and thirsted for marriage. There was no shilly-shally about popping the question in those good old times. The great difficulty was to prevent a superabundance of popping from too many love-lorn swains together. But things are altered materially for the worse now, and there is a tightness in the Indian matrimonial market of this present year of grace which, we veritably believe, will drive some mothers to despair if events do not speedily arise to restore the reputation of India as a good market for the girls. Considering the very thin disguise that parents nowadays think is necessary to shroud their connubial designs in from society at large, it would be absurd to pretend a delicacy which nobody sees on the great domestic question of marrying and giving in marriage. The alternative for a young lady without fortune is perhaps the life of a poor relation, of a governess, or companion. Sensible girls see the matrimonial question from a business-like point of view, and are content to marry and be happy ever afterward, as we sincerely wish they may be. However, if sensible girls cannot meet the sensible men to make things smooth between them, a difficulty arises that is not readily to be surmounted, and it is in the vain efforts to climb this hurdle in the course matrimonial that some parents tumble to the ground with grievous groans over the manners of the times which render such acrobatic feats a painful necessity. The fact is that young men cannot marry in India any longer with those prospects of comfort which in olden days made them speak of matrimony as a something awfully jolly. What with the rise in prices, the debased rupee, the frightful extravagance of feminine fashions, and the paramountcy of the Government of India, which has abolished hundreds of appointments and cut down the salaries of so many more, no young man with his senses about him will risk the maintenance of two persons—possibly an eventual dozen—on an income insufficient for the purposes of one. Thus Miss Quihye is left lamenting on the shore of celibacy while Capt. Mull navigates his own canoe on the open ocean there, avoiding the quicksands represented by waving tresses, bright eyes, and twinkling ankles that in these days of state economies bring men to poverty and rags. Mr. Lowe's Competitionwalla, who asked the Government for a compassionate allowance wherewith to educate his children, is no exaggeration of the poverty of the day. Hundreds of married men in India at this moment are fighting the battle of life with very little—we might almost say, without any ammunition. A misery, long ago unknown in India, that is to say, genteel poverty, is common enough here now, and debt is now incurred in India not so much through extravagance as under necessity. Naturally, when watching the shattered wrecks of matrimonial ventures about them, the young and wary gentlemen of the country sheer clear of such signals of distress; whence, we repeat, the memory of the mother for the past, and the decadence of a trade which dealt chiefly in beauty. In justice, however, to the young men from the Mofussil, we must say that the monstrous extravagance of female dress has much to do with their avoidance of marriage. Ten-guinea dresses and three-guinea bonnets, coming fast and furious on one another to answer the demands of church, dances, and dinners upon them, are enough to bring any modest income to untimely grief; but such is the rage for dress to-day, that we constantly see girls wilfully frightening away their lovers with their gorgeous robes rather than deny themselves the gratification of flaunting them in the faces of other women. This may be pleasure for the moment; but it certainly does not induce proposals. In short, between dress and her lover, the girl falls to the ground, which is a pity, for nature doubtless intended her, but for Worth and his kind, to be a gracious wife, and the happy mother of children.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on Sept. 3:

"The Emperor's weather" is an established article of faith, as far as I know, in every country under the sun. It is a courtly and loyal conviction which prevails no less in republican America than in autocratic Russia, and is likely to stand its ground for all time, although to maintain it in its entirety requires a very determined resolution to shut one's eyes against stubborn facts. The negative instances are either ignored altogether or treated as exceptions too insignificant to be taken into account. Wednesday, however, must have been a tough knot for the uncompromising believers in the theory that the elements are on the side of the powers that be. In the early part of the day the weather was miserable, raw, and rainy—weather that marks the turning point of the year, when Summer is left behind and Autumn begins to run its checkered course. There is no doubt that this was one of the "exceptions." It is true that the papers do not fail to tell us how, by way of a set off, when his Majesty made his appearance upon the exercising ground at Tempelhof to inspect the troops according to the annual custom, the dark clouds broke for an instant, and the whole field was lighted up by a fugitive sunbeam. Small mercy, for before the parade was over the cataracts opened anew, and the field became a mass of slush, as was evident from the appearance of the horses' legs, and from the woeful condition of the white trousers worn by the infantry on the return march. On the following day—the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan—a sham fight took place on the same ground, the troops taking part therein being strong contingents from the garrisons of Berlin, Spandau, and Potsdam. The weather this time was all that could have been desired, and immense crowds were gathered together to witness the spectacle, although as, according to the pleasant Berlin practice, the public is on such occasions exposed to continual charges from groups of officious and infuriated *schutzmänner*, and mercilessly chivied from every coign of vantage one after the other, I am afraid that few of them could follow the manœuvres with comfort or satisfaction. The Emperor, whose bodily vigor is really wonderful, was in the saddle during the whole time on both days, and galloped up and down the field at the head of his staff as briskly as ever. The Crown Prince, who is now in South Germany, could not take part in these military displays. Princess Victoria, however, was present, as usual, on horseback. By her side rode Prince Arthur, now a guest at Potsdam, and Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, cousin to King Lewis.

Yesterday was kept as a holiday, the Exchange was closed, and so were many of the shops; flags waved from the windows and housetops in the principal thoroughfares, and as the beautiful weather had filled the streets with carriages and strollers, the whole city wore a festive appearance. Beyond the mimic battle on the Kreuzberg, there was no official celebration until nightfall, when the public buildings, and here and there a private house, were illuminated. I mentioned in my telegram the pretty effect produced by the lighting up of the handsome town hall with Bengal fire, and I should add that the terminus of the Potsdam Railway was very tastefully decorated with colored lamps. A state dinner, to which between two and three hundred guests were invited, took place at 4 o'clock, in the famous White Hall in the Castle, and when the party broke up their Majesties started for Weimar, to be present at the unveiling of the monument which has been erected there to the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, the patron of arts and letters, the friend of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland, the enlightened Prince who made his little capital a radiating centre of German intelligence, a man without whose beneficent influence German unity might still have been a dream of the future, and whose name deserves to be as gratefully remembered as those of any of the great statesmen and soldiers who have immediately contributed to bring about that result.

THE CHATEAUBRIAND MEMORIAL.

A St. Malo dispatch to the London papers dated Sept. 5 says: "The Chateaubriand memorial here was unveiled most successfully to-day. The weather was magnificent, and the town and shipping were gayly decorated. The concourse of spectators was immense, and they were all respectable and orderly. Special trains ran from Paris and Rennes, and special steamers from Dinan and Jersey. Count Chateaubriand, cousin to the deceased, Counts Beauffort, Landal, D'Ideville, and other distinguished persons were present. The Municipal Council and the guests of the Mayor assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and went in procession to the Cathedral. The cortége then proceeded to the Place de Chateaubriand, where the outlines of the statue, wrapped in cloth, and elevated on a pedestal of blue granite, were conspicuous, opposite the house where Chateaubriand was born. Amid a salute of artillery and the rolling of drums the statue was unveiled. Chateaubriand is sculptured life-size, and his left elbow is represented as resting on a copy of *Genie du Christianisme*—the hand supporting the head in an attitude of meditation. The other (the right) hand holds a pencil. The head is bare, and the figure is enveloped in a mantle. The figure is cast in bronze from old cannon of St. Malo given by Government. The likeness is admirable. M. Millet is the artist and he was warmly congratulated. The proceedings began with an address by the Mayor. Camille Doucet and the Duke de Noailles subsequently spoke for the Académie, Paul Féval for the Société des Gens des Lettres, and the Mayor of St. Servan recited an ode. After the ceremony the multitude abandoned themselves to diversions usual at French fêtes. A public banquet, at which 150 attended, took place in the evening. There was also a concert on the Quai St. Louis. There were likewise illuminations and fireworks."

A GIRL'S LIVELY IMAGINATION.

A TALE FULL OF DROLLERY—WHAT CAME OF TAKING LITTLE SIPS OF BRANDY.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Daily Telegraph* contains the following:

A tale full of drollery comes from Cambrai. On Saturday night prodigious alarm reigned in that city. The telegraph worked without ceasing, and mounted gendarmes careered in every direction. Their orders were to stop a van clearly described, in which would be found several acrobats and three kidnapped children. A little girl escaped had given the alarm. She came home very late, dreadfully bruised, her eyes blackened, and scarcely able to walk. A big dog, to which she was much attached, led her. The parents and neighbors, greatly disturbed, asked an explanation, which, with tears and spasms and mental agony, the little girl delivered. She was playing on the glacis with her dog when a van came past. The fair of Cambrai has lately taken place, attended by many acrobats and gypsies, and the van belonged to a party of these. A woman got out as it stopped on the glacis and seized the child. In spite of her struggles she was handed over to a man, who took her up and put her in the vehicle. There she recognized three other children belonging to the town. The man put a bottle in her mouth, and made her drink some opiate, no doubt. But the dog had stuck to his mistress, and she had not let go the chain. Between them they prevented the door shutting, and presently the faithful cur dragged his mistress out, and she fell into the road, bruising herself, as could plainly be seen. The van people didn't wait for such a troublesome victim, but hurried off. This story was much interrupted by the fainting fits of the mother. When she could be safely left half a dozen zealous neighbors hurried to the Police office. The Commissary arrived and heard the little martyr for himself. Then ensued that galloping of gendarmes which I have mentioned. There were persons incredulous, of course, for such there always are everywhere. To the anger and disgust of the city these people pointed out that the fair had broken up ten days before; that not a van or an acrobat had been beheld in the last week. Roused to more aggressive incredulity by the wrath of true believers, they declared the little girl to be a little story-teller. After this no one would talk to them any more, and in Coventry they reflected on their wickedness. But the worst of it is these calumniators are proved right. The naughty little girl confesses that she found a bottle of brandy, that she gave a glass of it to her brother, and took the rest upon the glacis with her dog. Then she sipped and sipped, in the blaze of sunshine, until, in fact, she could sip no more, but rolled among the stones, to her great damage. And then she went to sleep and dreamed all that story of the van. Waking, with a dreadful headache and two black eyes, she pondered how to explain these accidents to her mother. The dream came handy for this purpose, and was used. But now the parents called her story-teller, and treated her accordingly. With needless emphasis they protested that brandy had never entered their house. The Commissary of Police was struck with such warmth of denial. He called the little girl again, and she wept sore in hopeless puzzle between her own falsehood and her mother's. So the Commissary took on himself to make a perquisition, and a quantity of brandy did he find, of which no satisfactory account was forthcoming. There seem to be several morals that attach to this little story.

TROTTER'S PRESENT.

Dan De Quille, of the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, who has been visiting the Atlantic coast, went down to Newport with Mark Twain in August, and devotes a letter to its beauties and pleasures. Incidentally he tells the following story:

"About fifty visitors were at Bateman's during my stay there, among them a handsome miss of sixteen, from Toronto—if she ain't there yet, I don't know where she's gone to—which is a rhyme. A young man stopping at another house was in love with the young lady from Toronto. One night about 10 o'clock, in the midst of rain and storm, he drove up to the porch of our house in a hack and asked for his enslaver. She was a long time in making her appearance—the whole lower part of the house, apparently, being deserted. Meantime the young man, who had alighted, promenaded the porch in an oilskin suit and a distressed state of mind, seemingly. At last he showed such signs of impatience that I expected every minute to hear him say:

'Tell that young lady from Toronto,
She needn't come, if she don't want to.'

But he didn't say it, and finally she came. When she came and stood on the porch in the wind and rain and the light of the big lamp at the door, the young man went to the side of the hack and drew out a sea bass about four feet in length, and clapping it down on the porch at the young lady's feet, said: 'Will you please accept this?' I thought he was going to add, 'As a slight token of my affection,' but he didn't. She said: 'O, Mr. Trotter, how kind you are!' The fish was about as big as the girl, and Trotter was very happy. 'Did you catch it yourself, Mr. Trotter?' Trotter said he did, and then volunteered the information that it weighed forty-two pounds. 'Why, Mr. Trotter, what a fisherman you are!' Trotter smiled from ear to ear, as much as to say that she had got him put up about right. The whole house then came down to see the big fish, and one of the youngsters got his hand into its mouth, and found out that it was still alive. This amused Trotter, but when the mother of the youngster took the bleeding hand of her boy in both hers and began to talk about the horrors of the lock-jaw, Trotter took a reef in the corners of his mouth and looked serious—so did the young lady from Toronto, for it was her fish that had begun to chaw up the small boarders. After being thanked again and again, Trotter drove away in the storm and darkness a happy man. Then the other young ladies said to the young lady from Toronto: 'How delighted you must be to get such a present! And at such an hour!' The young lady from Toronto replied by calling a colored man to take the fish and carry it round to the kitchen. The next morning the whole house feasted on the fish. When I left, Trotter was getting a harpoon made, and expected shortly to be able to lay a whale at the feet of his love from Toronto."

UNION OF CHURCHES.

The Chicago *Tribune* appeals for a consolidation of similar religious sects. It says: "Suppose that the Methodists and Episcopalians were united in one Church, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in another, the half dozen Baptist branches in another, and the Unitarians and Universalists in another, cannot any one see that the usefulness of all would be immensely increased, and the oppressive weight of supporting so many separate churches would be greatly relieved?"

And further: "While the churches remain apart it is inevitable that there must continue to be numerous little and weak congregations, constantly in debt and hampered for money, attended by feeble, uninfluential congregations, preached to by half-starved, weak ministers. They can only pay very small salaries, and consequently can only obtain very small preaching. Starve a preacher and you will get a starveling sermon. The minister who does not get enough to support himself and family cannot be expected to have much heart or interest in his work while hunger gnaws at his vitals. Such churches cannot do anything in missionary work. They cannot take proper care of their own poor. They cannot contribute liberally to the world's charities. To build and maintain churches in a manner to attract people requires a great deal of money, and this keeps them constantly impecunious. In addition to this, these little churches must be in constant competition with each other, involving no end of wrangling and heart-burnings."

THE ROMANCE OF ALEXIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "We have been told from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar, is just divorced. His wife was a German maid of honor, for whom the Empress had a great affection. She was not pretty, I am told, but extraordinarily graceful, and possessed of that fascination which is a better gift than beauty. So the Grand Duke fell over head and ears in love, and the lady, confiding in her mistress' affection, undertook to break the news. It was done, and a few hours after the lady found herself traveling at express speed toward the frontier, while the Prince received orders to join his ship. Thus they were separated for a while. But it is hard to control a Prince, harder to rule a sailor; and a sailor Prince in love must be worse to hold than quicksilver. The Grand Duke ran away, of course found the lady and married her at a village church in Germany. Thence they went to America, where for two years they dwelt in perfect happiness. The Czar, it is said, would not forgive, nor would the Prince humble himself. But the Empress interposed at length, both for her son and her ex-maid of honor. And so, after a time, a reconciliation took place. This week the solemnities of the divorce are all completed; the Grand Duke enters the Army and his widow receives a pension. Seeing she is but twenty-one she has time for more romantic adventures, but greater she can scarcely hope for."

NOT DEFINITE, BUT SATISFACTORY.

Looking upon him as a possible Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Elizur Wright asked Hon. A. H. Rice what he thought of his bills for uniting the principles of savings banks with life insurance. Mr. Rice replied: "I do not think that position sufficiently assured to make it necessary to say how I would seek to control the legislation of the State, if I had opportunity; and if it were so assured, I should perhaps deem it more consistent with the duties and proprieties belonging to that position to reserve my opinion upon matters of special legislation until I could communicate them to the proper bodies to receive them. I may further add that I have not yet examined the subject embraced in your bills sufficiently to announce an opinion upon them."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Thirty more students from the Province of Shanghai on arrival here will be assigned by Yung Wing, of Hartford, to various educational institutions in the vicinity.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., has decided that the Board of Education has a right to exclude colored children from the schools set apart for white children.

A. Jay Dubois, of New-Haven, has been appointed to the Professorship of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in the Lehigh University of Pennsylvania, at a salary of $2,900 per annum.

An attempt is being made to place the Maryland Agricultural College on an improved basis Prof. Parker has been chosen President and T. Marshal Jones Professor of Agriculture.

Among the members of the Class of '79 at Cornell will be a young Japanese gentleman named Kazima. He has been studying in this country for the past two years, having resided during that period at Hartford.

Rochester, N. Y., has, according to the last census, 36,532 school children, of whom about 10,500 attend the public schools, 5,500 the parochial schools, 1,426 private schools, and 18,500 do not get any school education whatever.

The State Agricultural College at Amherst reopens with an entering class of about thirty, and one young woman, a graduate of the State Normal School at Salem, who will take a special course in botany, history, German, &c.

Wellesley College, Massachusetts, was opened 7th inst. This establishment is intended for the education of women exclusively. A chief baker, an engineer, and a porter are the only persons of the male sex employed in the establishment. The college will accommodate 300 persons. About two hundred applicants for admission have been rejected.

Prof. C. H. MacMillan, of the chair of Civil Engineering, has resigned from the Faculty of Lehigh University. Recently John C. Green, Esq., left Princeton College (New-Jersey) $100,000 for the establishment in that institution of a chair of Civil Engineering—$50,000 as an endowment of the Professorship, and $50,000 for instruments, &c. Prof. MacMillan has been called to this chair, and the organization of the school intrusted to his hands.

Williams College loses its oldest alumnus, and the town of Stockbridge, Mass., its oldest citizen, in the death of Frederick Perry, at the age of ninety-seven, which occurred at Stockbridge, 5th inst. He was born at Harwinton, Conn., in 1778, and entered college after a preparatory course under his father, Rev. David Perry. He became principal of the Williamstown Academy in 1804, and a tutor in college the year following. The remainder of his life was devoted to business.

The Trustees and friends of Boston University are making up a new subscription of $300,000 for the better endowment of the institution. During the present year 111 students have graduated from Boston, while Harvard shows only 69 and Yale 33. A statement issued by the corporation says:

"The requirements for admission, length of curriculum, and conditions of graduation are in all three institutions practically identical, and yet it appears that Boston University graduated in theology, law, and medicine, forty-two more than Harvard, fifty-eight more than Yale, and as many, lacking eleven, as both Harvard and Yale together. Quite possibly this may prove an exceptional year, but in any case these statistics show that in the department of professional education our university has come to be second to none. In other departments it is scarcely less promising. That such growth in the short space of three years should embarrass the corporation is surely not surprising."

A copy of the twenty-ninth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of New-Hampshire has been received. It contains a comparative tabular statement, from which we extract the following items of information:

	1875.	1873.
Organized school districts	2,118	2,183
Number of schools	2,599	2,496
Schools averaging 12 scholars	964	....
Schools averaging 6 scholars	241	....
Number of boys	35,901	36,529
Number of girls	32,850	33,345
Average attendance	48,288	46,759
Not attending any school	4,164	3,680
Male teachers	503	527
Female teachers	3,166	3,296
Number of school-houses	2,223	....

	1875.	1873.
Estimated value of buildings and sites	$2,228,905 00	$1,917,625 00
Total expenditure	742,854 00	507,446 00
Average expense per scholar	7 08	7 26
Average wages of male teachers including board	42 61	40 78
Average wages of female teachers, including board	25 54	23 84

Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., was dedicated 6th inst. The founder of the institution was Thomas Parkman Cushing, a native of the town of Ashburnham. By the provisions of his will the greater part of his property was placed in the hands of Trustees as a permanent capital, only the income of which could be used in accumulating a building fund. In May, 1865, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature establishing this institution in the town of Ashburnham by the name of Cushing Academy, and thirteen Trustees were appointed. The Trustees voted to make their permanent fund $100,000, and to build an academy as soon as the interest would warrant such an undertaking. The funds were put into the hands of a Finance Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Mr. Torrey, and Messrs. Crocker, Lowe, Winchester, and Murdock. Good investments were made, and the building funds increased so fast that in 1873 a Building Committee was chosen and directed to erect a suitable academical building. The committee was Messrs. George C. Winchester, Ohio Whitney, George H. Barrett, Amasa Norcross, and Ebenezer Torrey. About $90,000 has been invested in the building and furniture, and besides this property the Trustees hold a well-invested fund of $105,000, which will eventually be increased to $170,000.

SWINDLERS IN MARSEILLES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: It is really strange how Marseilles has fallen like a prey into the hands of swindlers of a certain sort. Within six months I have had occasion to report to you four trials of curious interest. First came the false Archduchess of Austria, who lived magnificently for many months, gave entertainments to the Prefect and the General in command, and plundered many thousand pounds. Then came Mr. Parker, representing himself as a Canadian Bishop, who kindly allowed the Jesuits to honor him until he saw an opportunity to bolt with their cash-box. Afterward followed the Count De Kergalec, that gallant scout whose career I lately detailed to you. We have now a lady professing to be niece of Gen. Ducrot, authorized by that relationship to perform little useful offices for money—such, for instance, as exempting young men from military service. A very neat livelihood did Mme. Ducrot earn. Five thousand francs here, from a contractor whose tender is accepted—of course through the lady's influence; a thousand, and six hundred, and five hundred in all directions, from parents, who would fain preserve their sons. These testimonials of respect to the Ducrot family sustained her in great comfort. The Judge professed himself shocked by the mere belief of any townsman that a woman—General's niece or no—could influence the Military Bureau. But people did believe it at Marseilles, and people of position and wealth. Shortly after the Judge had professional ground for indignation, for a M. Marot deposed calmly that he had paid defendant a certain sum for speaking to the magistrates about a case in which he was concerned. It is to be observed that Mme Ducrot did her best to earn what was given her. She was constantly about the Mairie and the law courts; for a due consideration she waited even on the authorities of the Mont de Piété, or pawnshop. M. Joseph Lançon and other officials witness to the lady's perpetual activity at the Prefecture. It is a droll case altogether, for all but the Widow Ducrot, who is fined £20, and has a year's imprisonment, and for two accomplices, who get eight and three months respectively.

REFLECTING LIGHT.

The Providence *Journal* says that a handsome building in that city, occupied by the Bank of Commerce, is now undergoing costly repairs, to adapt it to the wants of offices and stores in a crowded street. The elegant freestone buttresses, mullions, cornices, and other massive architectural ornaments are falling before the hammer of the mason, and the whole must give way to a front that will let in the light of day, and give tradesmen the facility to display their goods, and lawyers and bankers to read their books and papers. "There are contrivances, it continues, for "reflecting and intensifying solar light and throwing it into places imperfectly illuminated. We have seen a cellar so dark that one could hardly grope his way among the bales and boxes, but which was made by this method light enough to read the dial of a watch. This was many years ago, and we supposed that the contrivance, which was only a mirror, or two mirrors, exposed to the light at the proper angle, would come into general use, but we have not seen it since. In these times, when artificial light is so necessary and so costly, it would seem that anything which can coax the sun to take the place of gas would be developed and utilized."

CAMP EXPERIENCE.

A PARTY GIVEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

VARIOUS CAMPING PARTIES INVITED—THE PROPRIETIES OBSERVED UNDER DIFFICULTIES—A DINNER TO BE REMEMBERED—MUSIC AND STORY-TELLING TO TOP OFF WITH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP TEHAWAS, ON THE UPPER AU SABLE, ADIRONDACKS, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1875.

It was full 10 o'clock on the third morning of our camping expedition before we were all gathered around the breakfast table at "Camp Tehawas." What with our moonlight expedition on the water, and the midnight serenade from our friends across the lake, it had been 2 o'clock before our party had finally separated for their beds on the balsam boughs. Holt had received strict instructions to keep all quiet around the camp in the morning, so that every one should get all the sleep required, and consequently we were all thoroughly rested.

We had now got fairly into the swing of camp life. The rain and the mud and the smoke were all forgotten. We have short memories, and very convenient ones, in the woods. It was a magnificent morning, and as Sibley kept our tin-cups filled to the brim with the strongest kind of coffee, our spirits were soon pretty well keyed up. The ladies of the party were bent on doing something extraordinary—something which had "never been done before." Every one talked at once, and every one had something to propose. At last, seizing a moment of comparative quiet, which was caused by the appearance of Holt on the scene with a fresh pile of smoking slap-jacks, I proposed that we should give a party to the serenaders of the night before. The proposition was received with tumultuous applause. Tredo stopped in the midst of his occupation, of whittling a great cake of maple sugar with his sheath-knife, and gave an involuntary grunt of satisfaction, while his great mouth was distended from ear to ear. Holt was so electrified with the proposition that he forgot to pass the cakes, brought his huge hand down on his thigh with a report like the falling of a tree in the forest and when he had sufficiently recovered himself said: "Man and boy I have guided in these woods for eighteen years. I began with old Phelps, when the first party came to the lakes, and I never heard tell of such a thing up here before. It'll be the first party ever given in the Adirondacks." But there was still a question of ways and means. We had provisions enough for a regiment, but I had some grave doubts about the possibility of cooking a dinner for forty people, with the pots and kettles we had at command. So I thought it advisable to have a consultation with Holt on the subject. He soon relieved my fears. "You see," said he, "I can get all their camp fixings, and they have Charley Bede and Parker for guides, and they're both first-rate cooks, and they'll come over and help me; and you needn't be afeard in the least bit in the world. We'll do it all up brown."

The next thing was to invite our guests. I wrote a note in the most approved style to the ladies and gentlemen of "Camp Propriety," inviting them to dinner at 6 o'clock, but was obliged to add, in a postscript, that our supply of table furniture was unfortunately so limited that it was necessary for us to request each of our guests to bring a tin plate, a tin cup, a knife, fork, and spoon. The missive was dispatched by a guide across the lake, who in due time returned with the announcement that the ladies and gentlemen of "Camp Propriety" had not yet risen, but that the note should be delivered to them when the party assembled for breakfast. It was not long, however, before one of their guides appeared with a formal acceptance of our invitation.

Meanwhile, our ladies had grown more ambitious, and it was now proposed that the invitation should be extended to one or two other camping parties who were near us, and a deputation was accordingly sent to request the attendance of Mr. Hunt, one of the artists who is painting up here, and of Bishop Bissell, of Vermont.

The arrangements being all made, Holt being instructed to do his very best, and Sibley being left with him at the camp to give all needed assistance, we proceeded to the business of the day, which was an excursion up the River Au Sable as far as boats can ascend.

I have already spoken of the beauty of "Paradiso." If it is possible, the views on the river are still more beautiful. At the place where it enters the lake it is perhaps three or four rods wide, but it soon narrows. Its course is very winding, and the innumerable "reaches" present all the appearance of as many diminutive lakes. The current is very rapid, and the water is as clear as that of a mountain brook. The forest on each side is primeval and wonderfully fresh and green. There is no mark to be seen anywhere of the ravages of man. Not a tree has been cut down, and there is only here and there a dead tree, which has come to its end by natural means. The branches hang everywhere over the water from the banks on each side, interspersed with roses and all kinds of flowers and bright berries. Here, too, the grand peaks of Marcy and Skylight come into view. We spent the day in exploring the river and one of its branches, known as the "Cold Slough," and are confident that for the opportunities it affords for the study of river effects, and the grouping of foliage, it is hardly equaled by anything on the continent.

On our return, just as we reached the lake, a mountain storm burst over us so suddenly that we landed in all haste, and gained a refuge in "Lamb's Camp," which was close at hand, and which we knew to be not in use. Our own camp was plainly in sight, but we should all have been thoroughly drenched if we had kept on. As we hurried up the bank I had time to see that the tin box which contains the "history" of what is known as the "Day Party of 1873" is still hanging from the top of the tall tamarack, which is close to Lamb's shanty. Martin, who graduated at Yale this last Commencement, and who is the son of President Martin, of the Imperial College at Pekin, China, climbed the tree, which is without a branch, to the very top and hung the box there, two years ago. There is not a man, woman, or child in all the mountains who has not heard of Martin. The guides look at him with a mixed feeling of awe and admiration. As we laid under the shanty, on the balsam boughs, they entertained us with no end of stories of his feats. At last one of them ended off with saying: "Well, he's the dare-devilest devil that ever I seed. He's oncommon. He don't seem to care any more for his life than for a row of pins."

But the sun now came out once more, and in five minutes we were on our course again across the lake. There were yet two hours to dinner, and the ladies set to work to decorate the shanty. One of the Professors of the Yale Art School was of our party, and under his direction they soon transformed it into a sylvan bower. The guides cut no end of green boughs, and gathered leaves which were arranged and hung in long wreaths on every side, intermingled with the bright flowers which had been gathered in the morning expedition. Vases of twigs were made also for the dinner-table and filled with bouquets.

Six o'clock was now nearly at hand, when a flotilla of boats was seen putting off with the party of fifteen from "Camp Propriety." One of our own boats was at the time in the middle of the lake as they came across. Martin, as usual, was pretty conspicuous, and unfortunately one of our ladies dared him to jump into the lake. No sooner said than done. Up he jumped, and in a moment I saw him diving far out of sight. It was pretty evident that one of our guests must go back and dress for dinner.

The dinner was a great success. Our table was not half large enough to seat the party, so we had ordered two or three great trees to be cut down, and their large butts were arranged around at some distance, in the form of a parallelogram, affording ample room for all. We delayed our dinner a few moments as Bishop Bissell did not arrive; but soon his guide came with an apology. The Bishop had been fishing all day and had been caught in the storm, had only just got home, was too wet to appear at present, but would come over and join us after dinner.

My limits will not allow me to dwell on the dinner as its excellence really deserves. I will only say that Holt was acknowledged by all to have covered himself with glory. Our first course, as he told us, was an Irish stew—consisting of lamb and potatoes. Our guests were so polite as to say that it was admirable. Then came cold ham, tongue, and sardines, with the "Hartford bread" and butter, accompanied with plenty of the strongest of coffee, which was ladled out by Sibley. Then was brought on the standard dish for all camping parties—pork and beans—which, according to Holt, has the valuable quality of being "oncommon filling." And after that, to crown all, we end off with "mush" and maple sugar. In the middle of the repast appeared the irrepressible Mr. Martin, appareled once more in dry clothes; his hair, however, showing unmistakable signs of what might be called dampness.

After dinner we adjourned to the fire in front of the shanty. This was another of the special attractions of the evening. For the information of woodsmen, it will be sufficient to say that it was a "fire with andirons," and that we had about a cord of wood blazing at once, lighting up the forest, far and near, in grand style. Butts of trees were ranged here also all around for seats, and for two hours we had a musical entertainment which was really a remarkable treat. Nearly every person of the whole party could sing, and perhaps a dozen were distinguished for extraordinary musical talent. The Bishop made us a short call, but soon retired, saying that he was much fatigued with the sport of the day.

After singing, the next of the usual camp entertainments is story telling; and I think I have never heard in my life such uniformly good stories, so well told, as we had for another couple of hours. Martin was called upon for three stories, and told them in a way which was inimitable. Among them was one about a Chinese soldier, which I understand he has made famous among Yale students. It was now midnight, but the lake was so beautifully lighted up by the full moon that we adjourned in a body for a row on the lake, and for two more hours "Paradiso" echoed and re-echoed with song and shout, with warble and yodel.

Holt received us, on our return, with hot chocolate and a rousing camp-fire, and it was nearly 3 before we gentlemen in our tent were lulled to sleep once more by the "doxology," which came to us from the ladies' "shanty."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

POSTMASTER BURT.

The following statement is made by the Postmaster General in regard to the Postmastership at Boston: The Postmaster General is officially satisfied with the administration of Gen. Burt. He has made no complaints to the President, but he was not satisfied with the failure on the part of Gen. Burt to file his bond. Gen. Burt was appointed and confirmed in March, 1875, and during the Spring it was arranged between the Postmaster General and himself that his new bond should be $250,000. The bond not being forthcoming on the 3d of August, Mr. Burt was written to, and informed that any further delay on his part would be taken as an intimation that he did not desire any longer to hold his office. Ten days ago the Auditor's office again notified the Postmaster General that this bond had not been received, upon which the Postmaster General laid the case before the President, stating that he did not feel authorized to wait any longer, and that he had notified Gen. Burt to that effect, recommending that he be requested to resign and that Mr. Edward S. Tobey be offered the place. Yesterday Gen. Burt appeared at the department and stated that his bond would be here to-day, upon which the Postmaster General again telegraphed the President to know if he should accept it, to which the President replied, directing that the bond should be filed and no further action be taken. This is not a question of any maladministration on the part of Gen. Burt, but simply one of delay in the filing of his bond. If the people of Boston are not satisfied with Gen. Burt as Postmaster, they have neglected to say so to the Postmaster General. The department has no criticism to make upon the administration of that office.

The northern mail of this afternoon not bringing the bail bond of Gen. Burt, as promised by him, the Postmaster General sent a telegram to President Grant stating this fact, and saying that, in view of the failures in the past and the uncertainties of the future, he was unwilling to allow the matter to go on in this way any longer, and asking for instructions should the bond not be immediately forthcoming.

EXTENT OF THE MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

The following statement, furnished by the Sixth Auditor's Office, shows the number of money-orders issued and paid for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, as compared with the previous fiscal year: The number of domestic orders issued for the fiscal year which ended June 20, 1875, were 5,006,323 orders, amounting to $77,431,251 58, an increase of $3,006,396 87 over the previous fiscal year; orders paid during the fiscal year 1874-5 were 2,952,747, amounting to $76,865,353 75, an increase of $3,128,718 74. The following shows the issues and payments for the fiscal year under the international system:

Swiss—Issued 2,759, amounting to $68,548 05, an increase of $3,739 23, over the fiscal year 1873-74. Paid 1,080, amounting to $29,135 73, an increase of $7,913 62 over the fiscal year 1873-74.

British—Issued 64,172, amounting to $1,149,382 29, a decrease of $441,938 02 as compared with the fiscal year 1873-74. Paid, 17,677, amounting to $324,452 09, an increase of $20,769 14.

German—Issued 35,319, amounting to $746,644 54, an increase of $45,009 81. Paid, 23,993, amounting to $620,756 76, an increase of $85,540 04 over the fiscal year 1873-74.

ARMY ORDERS.

A general order just issued by the War Department restores from the 1st inst. the allowances of fuel and forage prescribed by the orders and regulations in force prior to the order of March 13, 1875. Division and departmental commanders will be held responsible that the expenses do not exceed the remittances made, and they will, when necessary, reduce the allowance of fuel and forage in their commands accordingly. In special cases of hard service or exposure the Quartermaster General may authorize the ration of grain to be increased, not more than three pounds, when recommended by the Chief Quartermaster of a department or of an army in the field.

DISPATCH TO THE UTES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, sent the following dispatch to Agent Miles to-day, in reply to a dispatch received on Monday: "Tell Owray that the Brunot treaty very carefully defines the boundary of the cession, and the surveyors are following that line exactly, and must not be disturbed; also, that the President regards the attack upon Hayden's party by the Utes as a violation of the treaty, and expects Mr. Owray to secure the capture and punishment of the bad Indians, and to recover the valuable surveying instruments which have been lost."

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

While the internal revenue receipts this month are satisfactory to the Treasury Department, those from Customs are less than those for the corresponding month last year. There now remain only $28,000,000 of the new five per cent. bonds for negotiation. No further call for the redemption of the old bonds will be made until demanded by subscription to the new. Dr. Linderman, Director of Mints, has returned from his visit to the Pacific coast, and expresses himself satisfied with the operations of the several mints, including that at San Francisco.

THE RIO BRAVO.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this morning, from Lieut. Commander Kells, of the steamer Rio Bravo, at Galveston, states that the vessel was not injured by the recent gale at that place. She will be ready to sail for the Rio Grande as soon as her anchors and chains arrive from New-York. Lieut. Commander Kells requested permission to take the vessel to Houston for supplies, and the Acting Secretary of the Navy telegraphed him that there was no objection to his doing so.

LOSS OF A MAIL STEAMER.

The Second Assistant Postmaster received a dispatch this morning from the contractor on the Sabine Pass route, giving notice of the loss, by the late Gulf storm, of the mail steamer Pelican State, and asking permission, which was granted, to carry the mails by sailing vessel or otherwise, until the steamboat could be replaced.

REPORT ON THE OSAGE FRAUDS.

The commission appointed to investigate the charges of fraud preferred by the Indians against agent Gibson, of the Osage Agency, have reported to the effect that they found some irregularities, such as an imperfect system of keeping accounts, but that no evidence was adduced showing corruption and fraud; and further that neither the Government nor the Indians have sustained any loss.

TREASURY BALANCE.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,048,533; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $67,475,000; coin, including $13,104,700 in coin certificates, $66,484,676; outstanding legal-tenders, $374,245,708.

RESIGNATIONS.

Assistant Attorney General Walter H. Smith, heretofore on duty at the Interior Department, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Oct. 1. Mr. A. E. Reddington, chief clerk in the same office, has also tendered his resignation, to take effect on the same date.

POSTMASTERS DISMISSED.

The following additional Postmasters have been dismissed by the Postmaster General for improper traffic in postage stamps: William Milroy, at Hebrew, Kansas, and Lafayette Cody, Republican City, Neb.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

An extension of railway mail service has been ordered from Rockport to Huntingburg, Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport, and South-western Railroad, a distance of thirty-one miles, to take effect Oct. 1.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Secretary Bristow in reply to an inquiry says, it is not true, as published, that he has stopped the issue of ten cent fractional currency.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $268,276 68; from Customs, $479,377 60.

ANTI-SECESSION IN ALABAMA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER TROUBLED AT THE ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The declaration of the Alabama Constitutional Convention, by a unanimous vote, that the people of that State "accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State," has made the Mobile *Register* more unhappy than usual. It expresses the opinion that when deliberative bodies undertake to say what they do not believe, and cannot say it with a clear conscience, the part of wisdom is to let it alone and preserve a dignified silence; and it hazards the assertion that, except Judge Rice and the negro Republicans, there is probably not a man in the convention whose gorge did not rise when this anti-secession clause was unanimously adopted as a fundamental section in the Bill of Rights. It argues that a "Federal" Union means a "league" of States, and a "league" necessarily implies a voluntary act of a free State or sovereignty. And it concludes: "Our recent experience does not justify faith in the inviolability of parchment constitutions. But what have the people of Alabama and of the South, who fought so hard to maintain the State rights principles of the Government, to do with this question? If they submit to the laws of war, and to the *stare decisis* of arms, until arms shall reverse the judgment, have they not done their whole duty in the premises? Are they called on to change their opinions and go back upon principles they believed to be vital to the liberties and happiness of the whole people of the United States? Otherwise, why lug the case into court, *coram non judice*, unless it was because they were looking out to see 'what Mrs. Grundy would say?' Isn't it enough to have to eat humble pie with the best appetite that the duty and honor of the defeated side can command, without rolling it as a sweet morsel under the tongue, and smacking our lips and pronouncing it 'good?' Now, there are men in that convention of long settled pro-Union principles who could vote for this section cheerfully and conscientiously. But there are others who can only give such a vote after swallowing the convictions of a lifetime and with them a lot of dirt most repulsive to a sound and wholesome moral and political digestion. And what makes it passing strange is, that there was not the least necessity for sitting down to such a noisome banquet of humble pie. And yet in a body composed of the notables of our State, this section was 'adopted unanimously.' Not one member with a memory ten years old."

A STRANGER WHO FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Michael McCarthy, aged twenty-one, living at No. 34 Catharine street, one of a gang of east-side thieves, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions, yesterday, charged with larceny from the person in the night-time. It appeared that on the 8th inst. William Ray, a farmer, residing at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, came to this City, and after receiving his pension in Brooklyn visited a number of drinking saloons in New-York, drinking pretty freely. In the evening he wound up in Havenberg's lager-beer saloon, corner of Henry and Catharine streets, and drank several times with Michael McCarthy and three of his companions. Shortly afterward Officer Beam found Ray lying drunk on the sidewalk, his pockets turned inside out and emptied, and blood flowing from his ears. The officer aroused Ray, and discovered that he had been robbed of his pocket-book containing $140. A citizen pointed out McCarthy as one of the men who had robbed Ray, and after pursuing and arresting him, Officer Beam searched him and found on his person a pocket-book containing $35, which Ray subsequently identified as his property. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the offense charged. Recorder Hackett said that he entirely concurred in the verdict of the jury, the evidence against the prisoner being overwhelming. In consideration, however, of his previous good character, he would take off portion of the punishment, and sentence him to the mitigated penalty of five years in State Prison at hard labor.

MINOR ROBBERIES.

Two cases of surgical instruments, valued at $135, were, yesterday, stolen from the office of the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, at University place and Eleventh street, by some unknown sneak-thieves.

The apartments of David Close, at No. 146 Bleecker street, were, yesterday, entered by sneak-thieves, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $106.

THE VOTE OF MAINE.

Following is the Augusta *Journal's* statement of the vote for Governor in all but thirty-one towns in Maine, compared with the total vote last year. It shows this year an aggregate vote of 110,929. Connor receives 57,852, and Roberts 53,077; Connor's majority, 4,775. The towns not reported threw for Dingley last year 757 votes, and 680 for Titcomb; Dingley's majority, 77.

	—1874.—		—1875.—	
Counties.	Dingley.	Titcomb.	Connor.	Roberts.
Androscoggin	2674	1907	3393	2685
Aroostook	1682	980	1872	1424
Cumberland	6165	5843	7241	7710
Franklin	1766	1316	2047	1732
Hancock	2762	2045	2799	2777
Kennebec	5155	3197	5623	4083
Knox	2500	2695	2885	3193
Lincoln	2071	1607	2086	2055
Oxford	3372	2786	3533	3201
Penobscot	6099	4475	7343	6474
Piscataquis	1321	863	1588	1128
Sagadahoc	1210	633	1729	1270
Somerset	3363	2740	3571	3303
Waldo	3007	2621	2951	3019
Washington	3034	2339	3143	3305
York	6022	5096	6048	5718
Total	52203	41143	57852	53077

RIVAL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 14th inst. says: "At the present time a spirited opposition is being maintained by the steam-ship companies running steamers from San Francisco to Victoria and ports on Puget Sound. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, receiving a subsidy from the British Government for carrying the mails, commenced operations by putting down the prices of freight and passage. The Goodall, Nelson & Perkins Company were on the route at the time, and naturally objected to being driven off, and in order to retain their business 'cut under' the new line. The system of cutting under having been inaugurated, each company reduced their rates until the present time, when the fare has reached the unexampled low figure of $5 for cabin passage and $3 for steerage to Victoria. The companies are also selling first-class passage to Portland, Oregon, for $15. The route for the latter is by steamer to Tacoma on Puget Sound, thence by North Pacific Railroad to Kalama on the Columbia River, and thence by steam-boat to Portland. The regular fare to Portland by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamers is $30."

ICE-CREAM.

ICE CREAM.

To RETAILERS and CHURCH FAIRS, 25 cents per quart; To FAMILIES and BOARDING-HOUSES taking four quarts or more, 30 cents per quart; all under four quarts, 35 cents per quart. Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steam-boats. J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House, New-York.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

Portrait and particulars of THOMAS NICHOLLS, absconding Bank Teller, from Montreal, Canada, will be found in the *Daily Graphic* of the 20th and subsequent days.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

Largest assortment in the market of low and half-low grates, mounted in gilt, bronze, and nickel plate, and with the attachment for dumping and shaking. Old grates altered to half-low down. Also andirons, gas-logs, screens, shovels, and tongs in large variety. Send for catalogue and price-list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.
EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
Are offering their stock of
HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES,
At retail,
At the wholesale Price List.
Call and examine, and save the retail profit.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities. W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FINE, new, light single and double harness, by a first-class City maker, with Moffat's leather. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Isaac Rosendale and Louis May, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 6th (sixth) day of October, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,173.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Clark and Thomas Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 25th day of June, 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1875. GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee, No. 84 Warren st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWIN SAMSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
se9-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for rebuilding Grammar School House No. 36, on the south side of Ninth st., between Avenues C and D, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

GEO. B. RHOADS,
JOHN C. LIMBECK,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
SAML. CREGAR, M. D.,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated Sept. 20, 1875.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. FORD, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT THE East-side Auction Commission Sales-room, No. 76 3d av., Parlor, chamber, and medium furniture, several carpets, large quantity of oil-cloths, one rosewood piano, one melodeon, about 2,000 volumes of books, lot of cutlery, silver, lace and other curtains, together with fine mattresses, bedding, &c. House-keepers take notice.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer.
PAWNBROKERS' SALE.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY at No. 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c., &c.

By order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO, No. 37 Chatham st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 OR $2,000 in manufacturing of goods sold as fast as manufactured, or would pay a salary and give security, or might exchange factory for good property. Call at factory, No. 330 East 60th st.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S STORE; TWELVE years established doing a large business in salt and fresh meat, with smoke-house, ice-house, and everything complete. Inquire of GEORGE WOLF, corner 16th st. and 6th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin,) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

AN EDUCATED LADY WISHES A POSITION as teacher in a boarding-school where her son (seven years old) can receive instruction; would teach any English branch or music. Address BESOIN, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, desires to take a position as visiting or resident teacher in New-York or Brooklyn; best references; English, French, and music. Address Miss WILLIAMS, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG lady, daughter of a clergyman, as governess, or companion to an invalid or aged lady. Address or communicate personally with J., No. 111 West 43d st.

A LADY TEACHER OF ENGLISH AND Music has two morning hours disengaged; ten years' references. Address ARITHMETIC, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany gives lessons to ladies for thirty cents. Address BERLIN, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TEACHER WANTED.—MALE; CLASSICS. NO. 252 Madison av.; 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.
11—Henry M. Alexander.
11—Henry Day.
9—John S. Boyd.
9—John Brooks.
8—Benjamin Curtis.
8—Parker Handy.
8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27,
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at **No. 13 East 31st street**, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. A physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL,
DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, PENN.
First-class New-York references. Send for a catalogue.
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE,—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.
The Fall Term opens on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.
For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Suitable for any college. Reference to parents of scholars, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c. No. 115 East 26th st.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place: For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Classical, English, and mathematical. Circulars at the school.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS,
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life: perspective. Second year, drawing from life: elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life: composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st. Miss Spring will be at the school after the 22d inst.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergartners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $360. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4.
For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION ON THE piano by a lady who has lately arrived from Europe; terms moderate; speaks German and French, and a little English. Apply to W. KLAUSER, No. 466 6th av.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR, GRADUate of Dartmouth College, will prepare a few young men for college or give instruction in special branches; the highest references given. Address DARTMOUTH, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
No. 52 West 47th st., New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

A CLASS IN KINDERGARTEN FOR YOUNG women is being formed at Free Training Schools, No. 39 East 10th st.; tuition gratuitous; persons desiring to join it, please call and register their names.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Principal, Rye, N. Y.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address REV. P. D. OAKY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

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NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

L. COURCHET,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE,
No. 54 Wayne st., Jersey City, N. J.

PROF. COLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 20. Liberal course in English, Classics, languages, sciences, &c.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 159 West 15th st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHER, M. A., Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FLYING SCUD.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Goeffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—RED AND BLACK; OR, A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY. PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Some of the delegates to the Massachusetts Democratic Convention at Worcester, yesterday, must have rubbed their eyes and asked themselves if they were among their own brethren or in the Republican camp. Nothing more completely foreign to the faith and sentiments of New-England Democracy can be imagined than the speeches made, the high-flown production of the Chairman, Mr. AVERY, being crammed with figures about the "heroes of the war," "the universal brotherhood of man," and topics which the speaker and his political associates have long and timorously avoided. This remarkable change of front was still more forcibly illustrated in the selection of two Republicans for places on the State ticket. Gen. W. F. BARTLETT, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and G. H. MUNROE, for Secretary of State, are both Republicans, who are thus invited into the Democratic fold with liberal offers of reward. The renomination of Gov. GASTON was a foregone conclusion. The platform says that the Democrats of Massachusetts "view with alarm" the usual number of scarecrows, but it is sound on the currency question, as Massachusetts demands. Why this queer combination of shreds and patches should be called "Democratic" passes comprehension.

The ticket nominated by the Maryland Republicans, yesterday, is the result of joint action with the Citizens' Reform Party and the committee representing the merchants of Baltimore. The nominations have been made irrespective of party ties and party questions, and are solely in the interest of the restoration of pure government to the State. The contest in Maryland, therefore, lies between the Ring Democracy and a coalition of citizens without distinction of party, pledged to the attempt to place the administration of State and municipal affairs in honest hands. The candidates on the State ticket are men of the highest character and standing, and the chief local nominations made in the City of Baltimore are like unto them. The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention was sound on the currency and public school questions.

Completed statistics are to hand of the wheat imports into the United Kingdom for what is known as the harvest year, *i. e.*, Sept. 1, 1874, to Aug. 31, 1875. The story they tell fully bears out the position taken on this question in THE TIMES last Fall, viz., that the stimulus given by low prices to the consumption of food products would so increase the demand as to make but little difference on the quantity drawn from abroad. After the very poor harvest of 1872 the United Kingdom imported one hundred millions of bushels in wheat and wheat flour; after the indifferent harvest of 1873 the year's imports were ninety-five millions of bushels, and during the year following the abundant harvest of 1874 the imports have reached the total of ninety-four millions of bushels. Of course the increased imports during part of July and the whole of August are really on account of the deficiences of the harvest of 1875, but after making all deductions on this score it is clear that the food-consuming power of the people of the United Kingdom depends very largely upon price, and that a bountiful harvest at home tends to create a deficiency to be supplied from abroad nearly as effectually as a bad harvest does.

Though the British people have consumed during the year just closed nearly as much foreign wheat as they did during the harvest year 1873-4, they have paid a good deal less for it. During the latter period the average price of wheat was over sixty shillings, and the value of wheat imports reached the sum of one hundred and seventy-three millions of dollars. During the greater part of the harvest year 1874-5 the average has been forty-two shillings, and an almost equal quantity of wheat has cost only one hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars. Here is a saving to the British public of thirty-six millions of dollars on its foreign-grown wheat, besides the saving of a similar amount on the product of native farms. The average price now established of about fifty shillings will have the effect of slightly checking consumption, but these four deductions may safely be made from the latest data about the English wheat supply: 1, That when wheat touches a very low price, the people can consume at least two hundred millions of bushels a year; 2, that an average advance of twenty per cent. above this low price will not reduce the consumption below one hundred and ninety-two millions of bushels; 3, that ninety-six millions of bushels is a moderate estimate of the quantity of wheat which Great Britain will draw from abroad during the current harvest year; and, 4, that the estimate of sixty millions of bushels as the contribution of the United States to that quantity is rather under than over the mark.

In a letter printed in another column, Mr. JOHN H. SHERWOOD makes the pertinent inquiry, "Have vacant lots on Manhattan Island north of Fifty-ninth street any value?" He proceeds to show that, unless the present ruinous system of up-town "improvements" is promptly stopped, people who own these lots had better abandon them to the tax-collector, instead of waiting to see their property eaten up by high taxes and swindling assessments. Accompanying Mr. SHERWOOD'S letter will be found some instructive details about where the money goes to which is wrung from the property-owners. The plan of forming an organization of property-owners to put a stop to unnecessary improvements and swindling contracts is an excellent one if properly directed. Such an association ought to begin by using their utmost endeavors to break down the influence of Tammany Hall in the affairs of the City. The root of the evil is certainly there, and if we are again to be afflicted with Tammany Aldermen and Tammany legislators, all the lawyers in the City cannot save Mr. SHERWOOD and his friends from being robbed in the future as they have been in the past. We should like to believe with our correspondent that Mayor WICKHAM is "thoroughly in favor of reform and an honest expenditure of the public money." But while he continues to sign every Aldermanic resolution involving the prosecution of new up-town jobs by day's work, and while he uses all his influence at Albany to oppose the repeal of legislation under which these unnecessary improvements are sanctioned, we must persist in considering the Mayor as one of the men chiefly responsible for the abuses in question.

The council between the Sioux Indians and the Government Commissioners, which is to discuss the question of the sale of the Black Hills territory, is now in session, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it will end in a peaceful settlement of the matter. It was, however, understood that nearly three thousand savages were to attend the council, and it is quite possible that their number may give them confidence enough to make, under the threat of war, demands to which it will be impossible for the Government to accede. It is rumored that the Indians intend to ask $50,000,000 for their land, and it is very possible that an exaggerated idea of its value, derived from the eagerness of the miners to force their way into the gold regions, may lead them to demand this or even a greater price. The Government is undoubtedly anxious to treat the savages honestly and liberally, but it is not impossible that the council may break up in confusion, and an Indian war follow. Meanwhile, there is something comic in the demand for a hundred horses made by YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES. He is evidently determined to get over his fear of the animal, even if he has to familiarize himself with every horse in the possession of the white men.

Our special dispatch from Galveston gives the latest and most accurate details which can be had in regard to the terrible three days' hurricane which laid the town of Indianola in ruins. The first reports in regard to the loss of life and property do not appear to have been too highly colored. Over two hundred houses were swept away, and including the loss of life at adjacent points, the number of lives sacrificed are reported at 150 to 200. In addition to the losses on land, six or eight vessels have been stranded along the coast, and two of them will probably be totally wrecked. The cyclone is said to have traveled over a belt of country some forty miles wide, extending from the north of Galveston Island to the north of Houston.

VAIN PROMISES.

The Democratic leaders who support the Ohio and Pennsylvania platform promise the people prosperity if their policy is adopted. Their reasoning is very simple. They declare that the business of the country is depressed for want of sufficient currency with which to transact it, and that it will revive if more money is authorized. There are a certain number of honest and well-meaning people who are inclined to lend an ear to these promises. They know that the country, as a whole, is far from prosperous; many of them are engaged in mining and manufactures, and if they are employers, they know that prices are low and the demand small; if they are employés, they know that work is scarce and wages reduced; if, on the other hand, they are engaged in mercantile business, they are experiencing a decided dullness in nearly every branch. Expenses are running on, and there is comparatively little activity, and consequently comparatively little profit. It is not generally understood why this state of things exists, and when a set of theorists come along, confident that they can explain it, and declare that the trouble is caused by contraction, and would be remedied by inflation, it is natural that their views should find more or less acceptance.

As a matter of fact, however, the explanation is mistaken, and the remedy would be worse than the disease. Contraction cannot have caused the business trouble, because the trouble began before there was any contraction; inflation was tried as a means of stopping or removing it and failed, and, finally, the contraction which has since taken place has been by the voluntary action of the people who, we are told, require inflation. The immediate occasion of our present business difficulties was the panic of 1873. There had been no contraction of the currency for several years previous to that date, and therefore that could not have caused the panic. In the Winter that followed, the Treasury Department issued twenty-six millions of the notes which had been withdrawn by Secretary McCULLOCH. This had not the slightest effect in checking the depression. On the contrary the difficulty, so far as it has been lessened, has been lessened very gradually, and by the operation of causes with which the currency had nothing directly to do. It cannot be said, therefore, that inflation has been found to be beneficial. It is true, there has been some contraction since, but what? Solely that which has followed the surrender of currency by the national banks. The law of last Winter allowed banks to get as much currency as they chose and to surrender as much as they chose, and only required the Government to withdraw $80 in greenbacks for every $100 issued to the banks. The actual result has been that the difference between what the banks surrendered and what they have taken out, added to what the Government has withdrawn, amounts to about twenty-four millions. But this has not produced business depression. It has not raised the interest on loans of any kind. If the surrender of the currency had produced a supply too small for the demand, it would have stopped. Bankers would not have given it up if they could have lent it.

Here, then, we have the promises of the inflationists tested by every possible form of test. We have depression without contraction; we have inflation and no revival of business follows, and we have voluntary contraction in the midst of business depression. Nothing could be more conclusive of the utter futility of the hopes held out by the inflationists. We shall be asked, If our troubles are not due to contraction, to what are they due, and what will remove them? Our answer is that they are due to a variety of causes, some peculiar to this country and some extending over the whole commercial world, and producing depression in England, Germany, France, and Holland nearly as great as that from which we are suffering. The chief of these causes is the fact that we have in this country borrowed a great deal of money, lived from a part of it, and buried a great deal of it in enterprises that do not pay, either because they are absolutely ill-judged, or because they are premature. As long as we went on counting these investments as real property, borrowing freely and spending freely, we seemed more prosperous than we were. So much of illusion as there was about this was dispelled when the great failures of 1873 made people suddenly and generally ask themselves, What are we actually worth? what are our debtors able to pay us? how much can we pay our creditors? The answers were unsatisfactory. People discovered that they had less than they thought they had. They were obliged to spend less, and less spending makes business dull. As to the remedy, it must be gradual, and be exactly the opposite of the cause of the evil. This country, and nearly the whole world besides, have been going through the same experience. Production everywhere has decreased, but consumption, though it has diminished, goes on more rapidly than production. The stock on hand of all goods is, therefore, as a whole, being steadily used up, and sooner or later demand will begin again, and business will revive.

To this end, paper money in greater quantities will not be a help, but a hindrance. It will make it harder to trade with countries where coin, or money convertible into coin, is used, and therefore harder to avail ourselves of demand wherever it may spring up throughout the world. Moreover, it will impair confidence in the future among ourselves. Those who have money will hesitate to use it for fear its value will be diminished by further issues. Especially they will be chary of lending it. To-day our paper is worth eighty-five cents in gold. With indefinite additional issues it might easily sink in a year to seventy-eight cents. The man, therefore, who loaned money to-day at seven per cent. would in a year have nothing for the use of his money. Men will not lend on such terms. Capital will not come, and will hardly remain, where it is exposed to such dangers. We ask all candid men who are inclined to think that "a little more money" might "give us a start," to examine this statement of the past working of inflation and contraction and their present possibilities. If we are not greatly mistaken, they will be convinced that the promises of the inflationists can never be carried out.

THE DEAD AMONG THE LIVING.

Two or three of the gentlemen who adhered to the "Liberal" organization after the North Carolina election of 1872 are determined to remain above ground. Of these, as of the Church at Sardis, it may be said, "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead." It was reported that Mr. FENTON had signified his intention of voting with the Republicans this Fall. Whereupon the persistent gentlemen above referred to made up their minds that they would hold a convention. Why not? Everybody holds conventions. Spiritualists, bricklayers, book-sellers, and lumbermen meet in convention. There is no good reason why the forlorn and post-mortem remains of the Greeley Party should not have a convention, all by themselves. It could not hurt anybody, and it might afford amusement to some. So COCHRANE, the ornate and eloquent, decided to have a "Liberal" rally at Albany, just to show that Mr. FENTON was not, in his own proper person, the entire party. There were at least two or three other men who claimed to be that association. COCHRANE says he is the "Liberal" Party, and that the organization was not wholly merged when Mr. FENTON returned to the Republicans.

The organic remains came together at Albany yesterday, and great was the rattling of dry bones. Gen. COCHRANE, who always has an eye on any contingent remainders which may give him a few crumbs of City Hall patronage, acted as residuary legatee. He shook up the party skeleton with great animation, and, in the language of slangy reporters, "sailed into" the Republican Party with all his accustomed vehemence and impassioned earnestness. Gen. COCHRANE is never frugal of his adjectives when he has a Republican Administration to assail. Whether it is LINCOLN'S or GRANT'S, the redoubtable carpet-knight has a prodigal way of letting loose his adjectives, adverbs, and descriptive nouns. Then there was "BEN" WILLIS, that pure and spotless patriot, elected to Congress from this City on a "Reform" ticket, and thus representing the purest and best of the legatees of the Greeley Party. WILLIS, who signalized his intention of making Washington his future home by opening a "law" office at the national capital immediately after his election, was there with a proposition to indorse TILDEN'S ticket, out of hand, as it were. Then there was a flagitious person from Kings County, who was not willing that the *Tribune* should run the "Liberal" Party. This mischief-maker actually said that if the orders of "the Great Moral Organ" were followed, and no action taken by the convention, he might as well have staid at home. He had had his journey to Albany for nothing. He was quite right. There was no occasion for the Kings County delegate, nor, for that matter, for the other five members of the convention, to go about parading their dry bones in the "gay beams of garish day."

However, since this melancholy assembly had met under such peculiarly depressing circumstances, they might as well tell what they had come for. Accordingly they highly resolved that they approved of Gov. TILDEN. One delegate wanted the "convention" to say that they approved of both State tickets now in the field, but would give their entire six votes to the Democratic candidates, with an assurance that they could be happy with either were t'other dear charmer away. This uncommercial proposition was smothered, and the Democracy were effusively welcomed as the final depositary of the mortuary relics of the "Liberal" Party. There were, of course, the usual inflammatory declarations about the rights of man, the ægis of our liberties, a free press, march of civilization, and administrative reform, all of which has the familiar ring of COCHRANE'S speeches and the editorial articles in the *Tribune*. The irrepressible delegate from Kings County persisted in asking that the meeting declare that it indorsed the Democratic ticket, and that the "Liberal" and Democratic Parties were identical. This, of course, was too straightforward. It was not intended to spoil any possible trade by accepting any ticket; and to declare that the five or six melancholy relics of the disastrous campaign of 1872 were identical with any party organization was a little too impudent for even the serene COCHRANE to attempt. So the Kings County man subsided, and the convention, as they called it, was adjourned. There had been some talk of hanging out a sign, which should inform an incurious public that the concern had gone into liquidation, and that inquiring creditors would find the accounts of "the late deceased" at the head-quarters of the Democratic State Central Committee. Encouraged, however, by the appearance of a fair number of idle spectators, drawn into the hall by the amusing spectacle of Gen. COCHRANE in the act of making a speech, the mourners brightened up a bit and seriously talked of coming together again. One bold man said that there ought to be a National Convention. A Broadway stage would contain the New-York remnant; but, reinforced by NEWTON BOOTH, the solitary man from California, and GRATZ BROWN, the eminent Missouri blatherskite, the "Liberals" could manage to scrape together enough odds and ends to hold another public auction in 1876.

SUSPENSION AND FAILURE.

There is a story, embodied in a now forgotten comedy, of a French Sergeant of the Imperial Guard who denied with much warmth that on a certain occasion the Guard retreated rapidly, declaring that the Guard never retreated; but he admitted that it effected a retrograde movement with great success. Such is the power of words to soothe the feelings and, possibly, even to blind the perceptions of those who regard sounds rather than things, show rather than substance. The weakness which thus manifests itself is the result of a mental cowardice which leads to a sort of intellectual dishonesty; and this in turn leads to dishonesty in act. Next to the confusion of names comes the confusion of things; and wrong begins to look less forbidding to the eyes of the morally weak when it is called, not wrong, but a modification of right. Such paltering with words is at once a sign and a cause of a weakening of the moral sense and a perversion of the perception of right and wrong. There is hope of a man who says, I have done wrong; I repent of it, and mean hereafter to do right. There is little hope of one who shirks the acknowledgment of his fault and tries to hide its true seeming with a gloss of smooth words.

A like weakness to this is shown in regard to misfortunes, particularly when they are of a kind which may carry with them some reproach or loss of standing, and also in regard to conditions of life which may imply that there never was a standing to be lost. How many persons, for example, shrink from saying, or having it said, that they are poor, who yet will speak of themselves as being in reduced circumstances; when the fact is that they never were in any circumstances from which they could be reduced without absolute disappearance below the surface of all visible things. Compared with that misuse of words which confounds right and wrong, this may be called an amiable weakness, and may touch the sympathy of some; but, amiable or not, it is a sign of weakness, and might well be changed, on all accounts, for a robust recognition of fact, and the giving it its right name. Something of this weak euphemism appears in the fashion, in recent years, of calling all failures in business suspensions. Time was in the memory of all who now are men, that when a merchant could not pay his creditors he failed. Now he suspends payment. There is a vicious effect in the change of phrase. Suspension is more soothing to the feelings (of those who shrink from facing the truth) than failure, because there is in it an implication that the stoppage of payment is but temporary, that the business affairs of the suspending concern are really sound, and that after a brief interval they will resume payment and go on without loss, at least to their creditors. The fate of that which is held in suspense is not decided, unless it should happen to be the body of the debtor himself, and therefore suspension has come to be regarded as a much more courteous and gentlemanlike word than blunt, plain-spoken failure. And, indeed, it had its origin as a mercantile phrase in the cases of some firms who, some twenty years and more ago, did merely suspend payment to protect themselves and their creditors against needless loss, and who resumed payment, met all their engagements, and went on as before. But now, when men fail absolutely and even shamefully, not having assets to pay more than twenty-five cents on the dollar, and being unable to show good reason for the disappearance of the other seventy-five, they are said to have suspended payment. Such suspense has the peculiar quality of never coming to an end. The phrase is in such cases a direct misrepresentation of the truth. It has come to carry with it, however, a certain distinction—an eminence in disaster—and we do not despair of hearing some particularly enormous performance of this kind called one of the most brilliant suspensions that ever took place in this commercial community.

There are signs, however, that the true distinction between suspension and failure is not altogether lost sight of, and that men who effect a retrograde movement from their creditors with great success are not to be allowed to retreat with honor from their liabilities under cover of fine phraseology. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, which, under its new management, is one of the ablest of the specialist class of business journals, considers this timely subject in its last issue, and, we are glad to see, heads its article "Failures in Business." This might be expected from the organ of those very solid and steady-going business men, the leather dealers, and the doctrine set forth under this heading is one which in these times needs enforcement—an enforcement which it is reassuring to see come from men who are themselves in trade. It is briefly this: that there are two sorts of failures in business; one in which inevitable misfortune overwhelms honest men who have managed their affairs discreetly on sound business principles; and another in which business has been merely a scramble for money, an attempt to establish a great credit upon an insufficient foundation, and then a failure which is "the result of a deliberate intention to make good all losses by closing and compromising with creditors at the lowest possible figure." It is declared that the latter kind of failure is the case "in too many instances." This admission has value in coming from a special trade authority of high standing, and we are not surprised that it is added that "a change is necessary if business would be placed upon a firm foundation." The method proposed of effecting this change so much to be desired is simply to stop the present vicious system of too ready compromise. It is maintained that it is safe to claim fraud where the books of the house do not show absolute and legitimate losses; and that in all cases in which the books fail to show legitimate losses, such as might occur to any business man, compromise should be positively refused, and also all subsequent accommodation to debtors who have effected compromise upon any other showing. This may seem severe to those whose relaxed moral fibre feels little shock from the suspensions and the ready compromises which have become too much the fashion; but there can be little doubt that, if rigidly acted upon, such a code of business morality would prove thoroughly effective, and that the consequence would be not only many fewer suspensions, but very many fewer real failures.

A HINT TO DARWINIANS.

We are often told that the American is developing certain characteristics which bid fair in time to render him physically a new and distinct type of man. For example, it is asserted that he is slowly but surely developing himself in the direction of cheek-bone, and that he is growing longer in legs and straighter in hair than were his European ancestors. It is very probable that these changes are in progress, but as yet no scientific person has noticed what is far more important—the obvious and growing difficulty with which Americans are killed.

It is well known that there is a vast difference among animals in respect to their tenacity of life. The dog will die under a blow which, if given to a goat, would merely induce him to return with fresh appetite to his lunch of tomato-cans and hoop-skirts. It is very easy to kill a rabbit, but exceedingly difficult to kill a cat; and a full charge of buck-shot fired at the latter animal will frequently have no perceptible effect, except to temporarily elevate the grade of his back and excite him to a sudden but harmless inflation of tail. Hitherto there has been little difference noticeable among men in this respect, but it is now apparent that the American is separating himself from the rest of his kind by his greater powers of resistance to physical injuries. Within a few months we have seen two American editors recover after having received pistol wounds which medical men asserted to be necessarily fatal; and still more recently a New-Brunswick musician, who undertook to find out the true nature of the music of the future by shooting himself through the head, cutting his throat, and beating in his brains with a hammer, not only failed of immediate success in his complicated effort at suicide, but is now in a fair way to recover, and to try whether nitro-glycerine or fifteen-inch cannon can do anything for him.

Now, nothing is better established than the fact that if an ordinary European has an ounce pistol-ball lodged in his brain he is a dead man. If you take the strongest Englishman or German, and shoot him through the temple, cut away at his throat until your knife is broken, and then beat in his skull with a hammer, you can feel honestly confident that he will never be of any further use. But it is now clear that any or all of these processes applied to an American may not result, so far as he is concerned, in anything more than a little temporary inconvenience. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he has a firmer hold on life than has the contemporary European, and the extreme difficulty with which he is killed is thus clearly entitled to be regarded as a national characteristic.

The followers of Mr. DARWIN will find in this fact a new illustration of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The American has not only from the earliest period of his national existence been proverbially "spry with his weapons," but he has lately passed through a civil war of four years' duration, in which casualties from fire-arms and bayonets were matters of daily occurrence. The Darwinian will naturally claim that the men who were most liable to be shot and stabbed have been to a great extent killed off, and that the survivors are those upon whom bullets and steel have comparatively little effect. So, too, it will be argued that thirty years of railroad accidents have gradually smashed a large proportion of those who were so constituted by nature as to be peculiarly susceptible to casualties of this kind. Hence we find among the survivors that strength of resistance to blows on the head of which the New-Brunswick musician is just now so conspicuous an example.

Whether the difficulty of killing an American will continue to increase as it certainly has increased of late years time alone can show. The Darwinian will probably claim that in a few more generations we shall have on this side of the Atlantic men whom no bullet can hurt and no railway train seriously injure. The process of natural selection will, of course, have its share in bringing about this result, since the scarcity of families hereditarily liable to gun-shot wounds and railway accidents will cause the majority of marriages to be contracted between those who have already become in a measure invulnerable to such casualties. Thus the field of action of the bullet, the knife, and the railway train will continually grow smaller, and Darwinism will point proudly to America as the home of a people who illustrate in their own impervious persons the great truths of natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Joseph Medill says he does not desire to be Governor of Illinois.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will again take the stump in Ohio this week.

The Wisconsin newspapers of both parties are entering warmly into the campaign.

The Democratic Treasurer of Somerset County, Me., stole $2,293 of the public money, and his bondsmen paid the amount.

Edwin Hicks has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District of this State.

John Raines, Jr., is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Ontario County, and Edgar Shannon in the Second District of Cattaraugus.

The women candidates for County Superintendents of Schools in California fared badly in the late election, only one having been successful, so far as heard from.

The Republicans of Wayne County have nominated Volney H. Sweeting for County Clerk, John G. Mead for Superintendent of the Poor, John D. Bennett for Justice of Sessions, and Charles H. Kelly for Coroner.

Gov. Ames, on the 18th inst., assigned Brig. Gen. William F. Fitzgerald, of the Fifth Division of the State Militia to active duty and directed him to organize the division at once. On the same day Gen. Fitzgerald assumed command.

The Detroit *Tribune* charges Mr. Moses W. Field with delivering a raving speech before his "Greenback Club" in that city, in which he counseled violence and spouted blackguardism, and demeaned himself like a Communist and a lunatic.

The Republican Committee in Colorado appealed to the Democratic Committee to put aside partisanship in the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. But the latter refused, and the Republicans will strive to elect their best men.

Senator Saulsbury's home organ says that it is in favor of a return to a sound currency, redeemable at the will of the holder, at the very earliest moment that it can be brought about, without detriment to the business interests of the country.

The Worcester *Spy* counts up 155 delegates thus far for Rice, eighty-six for Loring, thirty-four for Charles Francis Adams, and fifty-three uninstructed. It thinks it by no means improbable that Mr. Adams will be nominated as a compromise candidate.

A Southern Democratic paper says that if there are any Democrats who want to go over to the Republicans to secure specie payments, they had better go at once, and says they will doubtless find the financial plank of the Radical platform strong enough and wide enough for them all to cross the chasm in a body.

The Republican nominations for county officers in Oneida, are these: For Senator, Theodore S. Sayer; Treasurer, William McPherson; Coroners, Reuben H. Robinson and Frank T. Gorton; Special County Judge, Hosmer P. McKoon; Special Surrogate, Delos M. White; Justice for Sessions, Edward T. Marson.

The North Carolina Constitutional Convention has adopted propositions reducing the number of Superior Court Judges to nine, changing the time of the convening of the Legislature to Wednesday after the first Monday in January, and empowering the Legislature to establish intermediate or courts inferior to the Superior Courts.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* calls upon the Democratic State Conventions and the Democratic majority in the next Congress to express themselves plainly on the money issue. The *Whig* confidently expects that the Democratic National Convention will nominate for the Presidency a candidate "opposed to contraction and backed by an unequivocal resolution demanding a volume of currency equal to the wants of trade and the necessities of the nation."

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday says "Senator Morton states that his recent meetings in Ohio were among the largest and most enthusiastic he ever addressed. Wherever he went the Republicans were united and confident. He heard of no Republicans who intended to vote the Democratic ticket, and believes that the Republican Party is gaining ground and votes every day. From the best information he could obtain he feels confident the Republicans will carry the State. He will open the campaign in Pennsylvania at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., then, returning, speak at Toledo on Friday, and at other points in Ohio during next week."

A call has been issued for a convention of colored men in Oswego, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, to hold such counsel and take such action as their peculiar interests in the State and country may demand. The call says: "Come one, come all. Come from the cities; come from the towns, villages, and hamlets; come from the hills and mountains, and from along the lakes and rivers. Let each valley and sequestered glen muster its little horde of men, to form a faithful guard around the temple of our liberties. Every town and district send one or more delegates, and let us have another grand reunion and interchange of views upon matters pertaining to our political interests and the general welfare."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and others are credited with an intention to revive the Washington *Patriot*, a Democratic paper.

Prof. Goldwin Smith married at Toronto, on the 10th inst., the widow of the late Judge Bolton, of the English Bench.

Dr. W. H. Hagood, of Blackville, S. C., recently lost his house by fire, and thirty of his old slaves came voluntarily to his plantation, scattered as they had been, to cut timber for him without pay, for the purpose of erecting a new dwelling.

Ida Lewis denies being a heroine; says she is glad to attend to the light, because her parents are getting on in life and are poor, and asks why people do not give them small sums of money or useful household articles if they must manifest their "appreciation" of her efforts to save the drowning.

Capt. Church, of the pilot-boat Rhoda G. Smith, reports that on the 9th inst., he saw the sea-serpent chasing porpoises off Race Point, Cape Cod, and threw at him an iron shaft, which struck in his fin, and he "went off at great speed, taking with him two coils of line, with two kegs attached, leaving in his wake 'white water' for miles."

The young wife of a merchant in Barnesville, Ga., during his absence in this City to buy goods, gave evidence of aberration of mind, and when friends in her presence proposed to telegraph him, she said, "You need not telegraph him. The good Lord has enabled me to apprise him of my condition." But they telegraphed, and in a very short time he was at home, and says that the night during which she screamed out, he dreamed that he was in the condition he found her in, and when the telegram came he was fully aware of her condition.

Richard S. Floyd, Faxon D. Atherton, Sr. Bernard D. Murphy, John H. Lick, and John Nightingale have been appointed as new Trustees of the Lick trust in San Francisco. Judge Wheeler said they were appointed in accordance with the written request of Mr. James Lick, and although they were, with one exception, personally unknown to himself, after careful inquiry he was satisfied they were men of character, responsibility, and good business talents.

OBITUARY.

TIMOTHY PITKIN CHAPMAN.

The sudden death of this gentleman on the 14th inst. has been mourned by an unusually large circle of personal and professional friends. He was the junior partner of the law firm of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold, Da Costa & Co., and though he graduated from Yale only in 1868 and from the Columbia Law School in 1870, he had already attained an enviable position in his profession. His mind was peculiarly clear and even brilliant, and his judgment unusually sound. To these qualities he added an unyielding industry and conscientious devotion to duty. His general social disposition had made for him a great many acquaintances both in this City and Brooklyn.

THE ODD-FEL-LOWS.

THE WORK OF THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION—A STREET PARADE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The third day's session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States opened at 9 o'clock this morning. The Grand Sire made announcement of the following special committees:

On Qualifications of Membership in Foreign Jurisdictions—Past Grand Sire Sanders, of New-York, and Representatives Harmon, Fitzhugh, Kragman, Barrows, Belland, and Harcourt.

On Commission to Australia—Representatives Miller, of California; Harris, of Georgia; Barry, of Tennessee; Wilson, Stedman, Barr, and Uhlman.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson, from the Committee on the Next Session of the Supreme Body, submitted an elaborate report, recommending that the session be held in Philadelphia in September, 1876. It was laid over under the rule.

Past Grand Secretary Otto Schoeltte, of Wurtemburg, Germany, was by special invitation present to-day.

The several jurisdictions were called on for reports, &c., and a number were presented and duly referred.

Representative Given, of the District of Columbia, submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society. The Order of Odd-fellows has contributed largely toward the erection of the Washington monument. Past Grand Sire Stuart offered a document embodying a resolution providing for an additional appropriation from the Grand Lodge in aid of the completion of the Washington monument. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The reports of the Committee of Appeals, of Mr. R. L. Raleigh, of New-York, and the reporting of a form for officials for State jurisdiction to the Grand Lodge of the United States, were severally adopted. The report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, recommending the payment of ten cents per mile and $6 per day, was adopted.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to prepare a burial service appropriate to the obsequies of the Daughters of Rebekah. It was referred to the committee on that degree.

The report of the Legislative Committee in regard to changing the established system of dues and benefits with reference to the Encampment Branch, being adverse to the same, was adopted.

The Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative, T. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, eloquently addressed the Grand Lodge.

It was resolved that obituaries on deceased members of the Grand Body be made the special order for Friday morning, after which adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning. The street parade this afternoon was the grandest public demonstration ever witnessed in this city; fully ten thousand Odd-fellows, in regalia, were in the procession. The column embraced fifteen subordinate lodges and encampments, twelve bands of music, four companies of uniformed Patriarchs, the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, together with the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States and Visiting Past Grand officers of other States and jurisdictions in fifty carriages. The uniformed Patriarchs from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville attracted special attention. After passing through the principal streets, the procession halted at the State-house square, where addresses were made by Grand Sire Dunham and other members of the Grand Lodge of the United States. A banquet will be given to-night by the Grand Lodge of Indiana to the representatives of the United States and visiting Past Grand officers from other States.

A SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC REFORMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the people along the line of the Midland Railroad ever doubted the sincerity of Tilden's reformers, that doubt was removed by the appearance of D. C. Littlejohn in the Syracuse Convention in the capacity of a Democratic high priest, and sponsor for the honesty and Democracy of John Bigelow.

Our faith in Littlejohn is of long standing. Having bonded our homes in behalf of his railroad, we twice a year dip our hands into our pockets to settle the little matter of seven per cent. on the same, and, as we do so, feel that we have occasion to at least remember him, if not to bless him. We have seen and tasted of the fruits of his great energies, abilities, and honesty in the work of railroad building, and we are more than convinced that but few men are so blessed by nature and fitted by education to the task of sweeping the Augean stables as he. We welcome his accession to the ranks of Democratic reformers, because we know his eminent fitness for fellowship with such good company, but we lament that he did not turn his attention to that kind of business and company long ago instead of building a railroad at his own expense.

To this model reformer and financial luminary we are indebted for overstocked poor-houses and many a blighted home. With him we are ready to exclaim, "God knows we want honesty and reform!" And we think him a fit subject for both God and man to experiment on in that direction. If success should crown such united efforts, we shall more than believe in the advent of reform—we shall hail the millenium!

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn is for currency reform. A great many of us hold more or less of his Midland bonds, and we will agree to let him have them back again for a small consideration in almost any currency he may see fit to tender—anything but his notes of hand. WALKILL.

MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1875.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

SAD DISSENSIONS IN THE ONCE HAPPY FAMILY—A SPLIT THREATENED—DIFFICULTIES OF TRYING TO LOOK BOTH WAYS AT ONCE—THE RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The Liberal State Convention has met, and after a comparatively short session, which might have been materially abridged but that many of the delegates wished to put themselves on record, adjourned sine die. Taken altogether, the result of the convention will prove of little importance in the coming campaign. Though adopting a platform seemingly advising a neutral position for the party has really proved an indorsement of the Democrats and their nominees, and the delegates of that complexion are correspondingly elated. The convention was by no means a large one. Congressman B. A. Willis, John Cochrane, B. F. Manierre, Dr. R. M. Freligh, Frederick Gugle, Jr., Chris. Pullman, Thomas E. Stewart, George H. Mackay, F. A. Conkling, of New-York; A. M. Bliss, H. S. Fellows, John Cashow, David Rodgers, E. L. Sanderson, of Kings; Leman Thomson and M. L. Filkins, of Albany; Judge Potter, Schenectady; D. D. S. Brown, Rochester; J. S. Collins, Lewis County; Edward H. Risley, Utica; ex-Assemblyman E. C. Topliff, Cattaraugus County; A. N. Cole, Allegany County; Dr. Swinburne, Albany; John Walls, Buffalo; ex-Senator W. W. Rockwell, Warren County; Gulig, of Oneida County; Henry C. Lake, Chautauqua County, and O. E. C. Buelick. Utica. The largest number of the delegates arrived by the trains and boats of Tuesday evening, and these bustled about the State Committee rooms at the Delavan House. The meeting of the sub-State Committee, consisting of Conkling, Willis, and Cochrane, of New-York; Bliss, Rogers, and Leake, of Kings; Cook, of St. Lawrence, Thomson, of Albany, and Hughes, of of Washington, on Tuesday evening, to prepare the platform for the convention, was a long and rather bitter one. Mr. Bliss, heading the Brooklyn delegation, strongly urged the indorsement of the Syracuse platform and ticket as really embodying all that was required by the Liberals, and in this he was strongly supported by Conkling. A platform to this effect was offered by him, but could not be agreed upon. John Cochrane and Hughes favored the neutral ground, but neither could the resolutions presented by the former be acceded to. Eleven o'clock passed without agreement, and then the matter was placed in the hands of a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Conkling, Willis, and Cochrane. Considerable feeling was manifested, and Mr. Bliss predicted that unless some kind of a compromise was effected there would be a split in the convention; but all possibility of this was avoided by an agreement in the matter about 2 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Cochrane's resolutions were amended, and strong clauses added indorsing the Syracuse platform and the action of Gov. Tilden. Thus the obstinate effort of the Brooklyn delegation met with success, though the result by no means shadowed the political division of the convention.

This morning the subcommittee made their report to the State Committee, and the platform was unanimously adopted, twenty-five members being present at the meeting. Conkling was a strong supporter of Bliss, announcing himself in favor of the Democratic nominees. It was understood that he would address the convention on the subject, but he afterward declined. The opinion was very freely expressed among the members of the committee during the caucus that the letter of Gov. Fenton to the Albany *Journal* was very ill-advised, and a great political blunder. During the morning it was announced at the committee rooms that it had been decided upon to receive the credentials of delegates previous to the assembling of the convention, ostensibly to save time. This was looked upon by many as a move on the part of those in control to pack the convention, and numerous well-attested cases were cited. Feeling again ran high, but before noon, the time set for the meeting, the prospect of trouble had passed away, with the general understanding that a seemingly neutral policy would be that of the convention. No thought was given toward the selection of any ticket, though there were many who thought that the convention should at least indorse one or the other of the party nominations. During the session of the convention this spirit manifested itself on one or two occasions, particularly during the reading of the resolutions. One of the delegates from Kings County then called for three cheers for Gov. Tilden, and though they were given, they disclosed an almost equal division in the convention, not more than half of the delegates cheering.

THE NEW-YORK MEMBERS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the New-York delegation was held in the committee room in the morning, B. F. Manierre presiding, when a delegate called for the substance of the resolutions, that consideration might be had and the delegation act as a unit. Benjamin A. Willis, as Chairman of the committee, then gave a summary of these, and it was decided to indorse them. A committee was then appointed to make selections for the State Committee, and they reported the following: Benjamin F. Manierre, John Cochrane, Frederick Gugle, Jr., George H. Mackay, Thomas E. Stewart, D. M. Freligh, and Benjamin A. Willis. An effort was made to substitute the name of F. A. Conkling for that of Willis, but the objection was made that the former was too thoroughly identified with the Democratic Party to represent the Liberals on the State Committee, and the original report was adopted. An amusing incident of the meeting was the arrival of a Mr. Jenney with a long string of resolutions upon "hard money," which he wished the delegation to indorse. They were passed to a friend and around the circle, and were finally pocketed by some member. Mr. Jenney's appeal for their return was a pitiful one, but was without success.

WHAT THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES WANTED.

The Kings County delegation also held a meeting about this time, which was rather a stormy one. The charge of forcing defeated delegates upon the convention was openly made against one of the delegates, and it was shown that two, Goddard and Irwin, were not residents of the district they proposed to represent, and besides had been defeated in another. The delegation agreed to support the resolutions of Mr. Bliss as far as possible, but to indorse, as agreed upon, the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions. It was shown later in the day that two delegates, registered from Richmond County, were really residents of Brooklyn, and were kindly placed on the list by partisan friends. As a whole the Democratic Liberals are eminently pleased with their success in convention. Mr. Bliss remarked that it was just the fight he had come there to make, and they could not be other than satisfied with the result.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.

Gen. Cochrane called the meeting to order and was made permanent President, and in return read a prepared speech. Lists of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also read, and the customary forms of appointing committees followed. After a great deal of talk a State Committee was chosen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it self-evident that there can be no sound currency but coin, or paper convertible into coin on demand, and that without a speedy return to which national disaster threatens. That the whole system of civil service needs reform; that the military authority be subordinate to the civil; that a single Presidential term is enough; that local self-government is the basis of free government, and that Federal interference with the right of the States usurps it. That social, civil, and political tests discriminating race and color are fatal to equal and exact justice to all men. That the original and the amendments of the Federal Constitution are obligatory in their text, spirit, and in their judicial exposition, subject neither to Executive caprices nor to the exigencies of a personal government. That a free press is the bulwark of free men; that municipal rights be respected, monopolies repressed, and economy in public expenditures observed; that the minimum of taxation be secured, peculators punished, and the corruption of public morals banished; that canal reform be upheld, and the school fund be sacredly devoted to our present system of common schools, and that appropriations of the people's moneys to sectarian uses cease; that bribery and corruption are the canker of the body politic, and should be pursued through all their subtle forms, and the guilty be punished.

Resolved, That while official trusts are inherent in the system, and while honest and capable incumbents in them are essential to the administration of every good Government, the intrusion of office-holders into the machinery of politics and their actual participation in nominating conventions is a notorious abuse, at once offensive to public decency and productive of unmitigated evils. We therefore denounce the practice, and demand their exclusion from future political conventions.

Resolved, That we condemn the National Administration for its illegal and oppressive acts, for its retention of corrupt men in office, for its shifting and unstable policy in the administration of the finances, for its inflation of the currency, its fraudulent pretenses to the contrary notwithstanding, for its extravagant expenditures, and its general disregard for an intelligent public opinion.

Resolved, That with every advocate of honesty in public affairs, we rejoice in the prospect that the gang of confederated thieves within the Canal Ring, who have preyed upon the substance of the people of the State, shall be pursued and subjected to condign punishment, and while this consummation has been publicly prayed for by Liberals, they by no means stint the generous measure of praise due, irrespective of political considerations, to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the leader of the crusade, and they by all means propose to sustain his hands and the hands of everybody besides whom they shall have reason to believe will fight, or whom they will find fighting, for pure and uncorrupt government in the interest of the people; and they caution electors to choose for legislative offices none but those who can be depended on to sustain all measures of reform. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, intending to maintain the principles they have repeated and hitherto uniformly professed, congratulate the country upon the general favor to which they have attained, and believing that if not entirely, yet that they are substantially, recognized by both the Democratic and the Republican Parties of the State, do not think it necessary or useful to nominate a State ticket. They do, therefore, recommend to the Liberal and independent voters of the State to support those candidates already in nomination whose character and experience they most approve, and who in their judgment will most earnestly and efficiently co-operate with Gov. Tilden in his work of administrative reform.

Without making nominations, the Convention, at 2:45 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

A meeting of the new State Central Committee was held, after the adjournment of the Convention, at the Delavan House, for organization. John Cochrane was chosen Chairman, and B. F. Manierre Secretary.

The following Executive Committee was also selected: John Cochrane, B. F. Manierre, Benjamin A. Willis, Dr. F. M. Freligh, of New-York; David Rogers, John Cashow, Brooklyn; Leman Thompson, Albany; —— Gulic, of Oneida County, and Henry C. Lake, of Chautauqua County.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

REASSEMBLING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF THE REFORM STATE TICKET—A HARD-MONEY PLATFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The Republican State Convention which met at Westminster, Carroll County, on the 8th of this month, and adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 22d to hear a report of a Committee of Conference appointed at Westminster to confer with other political organizations in regard to nominations for a State ticket, assembled at noon to-day at the new Assembly Rooms. The President of the convention, William J. Jones, of Cecil, not being present, Ephraim Rich, of Frederick, first Vice President, acted as Chairman. Archibald Sterling, Jr., Chairman of the Westminster Committee of Conference, submitted the following report:

"The committee appointed by the convention at its session at Westminster on the 8th of September, with instructions to confer with all organized friends of reform, with the view to the selection of candidates for Governor, Attorney General, and Controller, and to report the result of their consultation for the action of the convention at an adjourned session, in Baltimore, on the 22d of September, respectfully report that they have carried out their instructions, and submit the following as the result of their consultations:

Your committee found that the 'organized friends of reform' consisted of the organization known as 'the Citizens' Reform Party,' and the committee appointed by the meeting held at the Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on the 7th of September, known as 'the Merchants' Committee.' After a full, frank, and harmonious conference with the committees of said organizations, and the interchange of opinion very freely among the members of your committee at several sessions of their own body, the committees of the two reform organizations and your committee have agreed on the selection of the following candidates for Governor, Attorney General, and Controller, as a reform ticket: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; for Attorney General, S. Teackle Wallis; for Controller, Edward Wilkins. The gentlemen named, while personally reluctant to serve, have expressed to the joint committees their full sympathy with the movement for reform, and have, from a high sense of public duty, expressed their willingness to accept their nominations. Your committee, therefore, recommend the acceptance of this ticket by the convention and the recommendation of it to the support of the voters of the Republican Party, and propose to the convention the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed to confer with the organized friends of reform is hereby accepted and adopted, and the reform ticket for State officers reported by them to the convention, consisting of J. Morrison Harris for Governor, S. Teackle Wallis for Attorney General, and Edward Wilkins for Controller, is hereby recommended to the cordial support of the Republican voters of the State."

On a call of the roll the report was accepted and the ticket adopted by the unanimous vote of all the counties and Legislative districts represented in the convention. No delegation was present from Cecil, Charles, Wicomico, or Worcester County.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, recess was taken till 2 o'clock.

THE CANDIDATES.

J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore County, the nominee for Governor, was a Whig member of Congress at the breaking out of the late civil war and a Union man.

S. Teackle Wallis, nominee for Attorney General, is one of the most distinguished members of the Baltimore City Bar. He was a Whig in politics up to the time of the Lincoln campaign, and cast his first Democratic vote for John C. Breckinridge for President. Just previous to the breaking out of the war he was the most prominent member of the reform party of that day, was elected to the State Senate by that party, and while in the discharge of his duties as Senator was arrested by military order and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe and Fort Warren for fourteen months. Since then he has acted with the Democratic Party. Among all parties and classes his reputation is unspotted and pure.

Mr. Wilkins, of Kent County, nominee for Controller, was a Whig and afterward a prominent Republican leader in this State.

THE PLATFORM.

On reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"We, the representatives of the Republican Party of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, while adhering to those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated before the American people, nevertheless, being satisfied that it is the first and most imperative duty of every Republican to co-operate with those patriotic citizens of Maryland who have so nobly ignored party ties and party questions and are engaged in an earnest effort to restore honest and pure government to our State, do therefore declare and resolve that we are earnestly in favor of an honest and economical administration of the Government, both State and national, of the fulfillment of every pledge as to the payment of our State and Federal obligations, of the return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment, and the cessation of all further expansion of the currency; the equal taxation of all property of whatever kind in the State; the appropriation of State money for State purposes only, and the improvement and liberal support of the school system; that we deprecate the corruption existing in the administration of the State Government of Maryland, and hail with joy the uprising of the people to destroy the rings and cliques that have fastened their fangs on the vitals of the State, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to expose, denounce, and punish venality and corruption among public officials wherever and whenever it may be discovered, and to this end we invite the cordial co-operation of all Republicans throughout the State with those who have secured the acceptance of J. Morrison Harris for Governor of Maryland, S. Teackle Wallis as Attorney General, and Col. Edward Wilkins as Controller, and we heartily recommend them to our voters as men eminently suitable for their respective positions, being both honest and capable.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE LATE JUDGE WOODRUFF.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the State Bar here to-day resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Judge Woodruff were adopted for record in the Circuit Court, which is now sitting in this city, with Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, occupying the place on the bench made vacant by Judge Woodruff's death.

THE WAR ON TAMMANY.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

ADDRESS OF MR. IRA SHAFER—RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING TAMMANY HALL—EX-CONGRESSMAN CREAMER'S OPINION OF JOHN KELLY.

Over one thousand persons were present in Irving Hall last night as delegates to the New-York Democratic County Committee, to perfect the organization of the committee, hear the report of the Committee on By-laws, and transact such other business as might be brought before the meeting. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. There was a large and orderly assemblage of Democrats outside the building, the admission to the hall being secured by ticket only. Among the well-known gentlemen present were ex-Congressman Creamer, James Hayes, Justice Bixby, ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker, Emanuel B. Hart, Rufus F. Andrews, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Dennis Burns, ex-Assemblyman Coughlin, Dennis McMahon, James M. Everard, ex-Judge John M. Barbour, ex-Alderman George W. Plunkitt, and ex-Recorder James M. Smith. Before the meeting was called to order a large number of circulars were distributed containing resolutions and a platform in opposition to resumption, declaring also against the reduction of laborers' wages, and indorsing the principles of the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The meeting was called to order by Vice President Emanuel B. Hart, and the list of Chairmen of Assembly District delegations was called.

Rufus F. Andrews then rose and said that at the last meeting a gentleman had been elected to the office of Chairman of that committee; at that meeting, also, a committee was appointed to take charge of the business of the County Committee until such time as the by-laws could be framed and adopted. Since that meeting the gentleman who had been elected as Chairman (Mr. Varian) had stated that he did not desire to enter the political field, and the name of another gentleman had been selected by the temporary committee to be submitted to this body. He was instructed to present the name of Ira Shafer for Chairman, and moved that he be elected by acclamation. The motion was carried amid applause, and Messrs. Creamer and Andrews were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Shafer to the chair.

Mr. Shafer then addressed the committee, and after thanking them for the honor conferred on him said: There never was a time when the friends of reform had a better opportunity to accomplish results dear to every lover of free and honest government and of independent action. We propose, he said, to recognize in this campaign that the people are the source of all power, and that it is an insult to the spirit of our republican institutions to extend power to an irresponsible and secret organization like Tammany Hall. As honest and independent men we are not permitted to fight our battles in Tammany Hall, therefore we are determined to fight them out of Tammany Hall, and if this be treason, let Wickam and his men make the most of it. John Kelly represents in his policy and his person the worst influences of the old corrupt Tammany régime, some of whose leaders are in prisons, and others fugitives from justice. When they were in power, he was in power; when they grew rich he grew rich; the money which he now hoards, they gave him out of the treasury. He is a politician of the ward school, governed by the same influences, and in conducting Tammany Hall to-day he is carrying out closely the logic of his teachers. We propose to ask the people of New-York whether the Democrats who live in First and Tenth avenues have not as much right in this government and to the protection of this party, as those who live in Fifth avenue or Murray Hill. Is not the working man of First avenue as worthy of trust and confidence, is he not as honest and as pure as the desperate speculator or the bankrupt banker, or the swindling railway director of Fifth avenue. You have been told, gentlemen, that the purpose of Tammany Hall is to establish home rule. Is it home rule to send to New-Jersey after the foe of the working man the soldier who owes his life to the clemency of America's martyred Lincoln, and who was dismissed in dishonor from his command, to appoint him Commissioner of Public Works, to give him the dispensation of patronage; to make the Bazaine of America the master of the loyal and gallant soldiers of New-York? Is it home rule that he should cut down the working man's pay to a per diem compensation that would not buy a lunch for Fitz John and his friends at the Manhattan Club. On the one side we have the vindication of the right of the free Democracy to govern their own councils and to elect their own officers; on the other side we have the purity of the bench to be vindicated by electing honorable, upright, and gifted men—not tyrants—to administer justice; and I am sure that if we are only true to ourselves that victory must come, because it is impossible that this corrupt and degrading power which controls Tammany Hall should be permitted any longer to govern New-York. In this spirit, therefore, I accept the honor which you have conferred upon me, and I give you my assurance that I will labor with you to the end, feeling confident that the end will be an overwhelming victory.

Francis M. Bixby then offered the following resolutions, which were applauded and laughed at vociferously, and then adopted by a tremendous aye:

Resolved, That this County Committee reaffirm the following resolutions offered by Henry L. Clinton, now a Sachem of the Tammany Society, and seconded by Mayor Wickham, and advocated in a speech by Corporation Counsel Whitney, in February, 1872:

Resolved, That the Tammany Society or Columbian Order is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people and inimical to the institutions of a Republican Government:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order has violated its charter, which limits its duties to deeds of benevolence—to making provisions for the indigent and distressed; and inasmuch as it has been in the past, and may be again, used to clothe with power an irresponsible, unscrupulous, decayed oligarchy odious to the masses of the Democratic Party, and the community generally, the strong arm of the law should be invoked and its charter annulled so as to prevent alike its frauds upon the Democracy and its depredations upon the City Treasury. It should be rendered in the future as powerless for evil as it now is for good.

Resolved, That any pretended Democratic General Committee that shall organize under the auspices of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or in any way submit to its dictation, control, or supervision, will be regarded by the Democracy as hostile to Democratic principles, and the interest of the Democratic Party.

The Committee on By-laws then submitted their report in the form of a code of by-laws, which was adopted. A number of additional Vice Presidents also were appointed, among them being Joseph Blumenthal, Nathaniel Turpenny, Bernard Casserly, Louis Doscher.

James D. McClelland offered a preamble and a series of resolutions denunciatory of the action of Tammany Hall in reducing the wages of the laboring men and paying large salaries to its appointees. The resolutions were adopted.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to enable the District Committees to send to the Chairman nominations for members of an Executive Committee, to consist of three members from each ward. On the reassembling of the County Committee the names of those selected were announced and adopted, the names of James Hayes and James O'Brien, among them, being greeted with tremendous applause. The Chairman then appointed members of the Committees on Finance, Naturalization, Printing, and Resolutions.

Thomas J. Creamer was then, on motion of Rufus F. Andrews, invited to report to the County Committee the action of the delegation, of which he was a member, to the Syracuse convention, and having accepted the invitation, commenced one of the bitterest speeches ever made in public in this City. He said: I still live, notwithstanding I have confronted the chief of Tammany Hall, and that I told John Kelly at Syracuse that he lied, and deliberately falsified me. My friends are fond of putting me forward to speak in their behalf, but you would not think it a bed of roses to be where I was at that time, from the scowls of the murderers and thieves he had surrounding him. All that I asked was that in this imperial City, independent of Tammany Hall and John Kelly, the people shall be entitled to the privilege of selecting their own rulers. I have no quarrel with Mr. Kelly. I want nothing from him. In 1869 and 1870, when my friend over there, Mr. O'Brien, and myself, were doing battle—before our City was disgraced, before our country was disgraced, before the Democracy was disgraced—when we were standing hand in hand, fighting in this very hall against Tammany Hall and corruption, John Kelly knew nothing about it. He was studying the local institutions of the distant City of Cork. [Laughter.] Your delegation, including myself, went to the State Convention last week claiming to represent the rights of the people and that the Democracy of this City did not need any Tammany Sachems or secret society behind it to control its action. We were prepared to argue the question fairly, but were not permitted to do so. Two of our delegation spoke in most complimentary terms of the Tammany delegation, and asked that we should have a fair hearing. We asked no offices from this man Kelly, as I told the State Committee—we didn't want his company, because in his delegation there were murderers and thieves. [Sensation.] Mr. Kelly simply began to tell us a story about a man who was elected Mayor of Cork, and whose wife when he came home said she didn't know him. "Bedad," said the man, "it's no wonder, for I hardly know myself now," "and so," said John Kelly to the committee, "I hardly know myself, I hear such strange things about myself." Then he began to denounce Mr. Roosevelt for, as he said, selling out the party, and Mr. Ottendorfer for having obtained money out of the City Treasury by corrupt means. Now, I know something about Tammany Hall. I was elected a member of that absurd secret society some years ago, and I shall never forget the night when Tom Dunlap told me I must be careful, and they drew a curtain, and pushed me forward, and big Andy Garvey stood behind it, with a spear in his hand, and demanded to know who was there. [Laughter.] Up to that point I was not sworn; what took place afterward I cannot tell you now. I don't care about going to State conventions or being admitted to them, but when this degenerate traitor—this Dead Rabbit of the Fourteenth Ward, picked out of the gutter by the prisoner of Ludlow Street Jail—Mr. Kelly—when he arraigns me I claim the right to strike back. [Applause.] I have been connected with the City Government for years, but where can any man point out a single instance in which I have failed to represent the people? I have been where there were temptations on every side—speaking to Tweed in an advisory manner, always asking him not to use the power he had, but not opposing him, because I knew I was weak and my counsels would go for nothing. Yet I am clear of wrong-doing. Nor am I going to denounce Tweed for the purpose of making political capital. I know his wrongs and where he has done wrong, but I would rather take him by the hand to-day than the dogs he picked from the slums, who to-day try to make capital by denouncing him. Well, after Kelly had attacked Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ottendorfer, they protested, and your humble servant undertook to tell Kelly a few facts he seemed to have forgotten. I asked him who it was that was nominated for Mayor in 1868 against Oakey Hall, and who was it that later, under the blandishments of Sweeny and Tweed in the way of office, went to Europe, leaving his party of opposition without a leader? It was this immaculate John Kelly. The results of that trip were six years as Sheriff and a fortune in John Kelly's pocket, with items such as $60 for shaving a man before he hung him, [laughter and applause,] and 67,000 names—think of it, Irishmen—presented, with Mc's and O's attached, fictitious, all of them, whom he claimed to have been committed or convicted, for which he was paid $67,000—a dollar a head. I charged Kelly with that, and I said, and I now say, that any man who could so far forget his own race, or any race, as to libel them in that way was a coward and a fraud.

Mr. Creamer closed by charging collusion with the Republicans on the ticket chosen by the Democracy at Syracuse, and called on all true Democrats to fight against Tammany Hall and its one-man power until it was crushed.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE MEETING IN CHICAGO—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—REPORTS AND ADDRESSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—There was a very large attendance upon the session of the Underwriters' Association of the North-west, which began in this city to-day, evincing a great degree of interest in the important matter of legislation upon and the reputation of fire risks. The delegates represented a wide territory, embracing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other States. There were also present several members of the National Board, but the full delegation from that organization will not reach the city till to-morrow.

The President, C. W. Marshall, of Urbana, Ohio, delivered an address reviewing the work of the association since the last meeting, and setting forth some important legislation for this session. The lesson of recent and numerous sweeping fires, he said, demanded the full consideration of some more perfect law relative to construction of buildings. If, after fair trial, proper building laws cannot be secured or enforced, he felt that the plan proposed of making a standard and schedule of charges for deficiencies in towns or cities, as regards building laws, water supply, fire department, &c., would very naturally help to bring about the same result in course of time.

The Committee on Forms of Policies made an exhaustive report, recommending thorough revision of existing policies for the reason that they were, as a general thing, defective in uniformity. The advancement of the business interests of underwriters depended upon this. There is a lack of conditions expressed in policies, without which there can be no contract of indemnity; hence there is little safety for underwriters. The committee hoped the day would come when all American companies would adopt a uniform policy.

It was recommended by the appropriate committee that, in order to make local boards of underwriters more effective and permanent, the companies exercise a watchfulness over the business they are daily receiving from local agents as regard the matter of rates particularly, and to let all risks, when the rate of premium falls below the minimum, be promptly rejected. A. C. Blodgett, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on State Legislation and Taxation, made a report reviewing the right of States under the Federal Constitution to regulate their business, citing authorities and decisions showing to what extent corporations are recognized as citizens within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, and to what extent onerous duties may be imposed upon, and discriminations made against, insurance companies by States other than the one in which they are incorporated.

The report in conclusion says: "In view of the increasing disposition manifested by many States to impose onerous taxation and unjust and burdensome conditions upon insurance companies of other States, it may be thought impolitic that a report of this character should receive publicity through an insurance association. Yet it must be apparent to all that the sooner underwriters cease caviling over questions of legislative power, and avail themselves of the instrumentality within their control to protect their interests and that of the insured against such unfriendly legislation, the sooner will a reformation be effected through the influence of the principal sufferers, the people, who already begin to appreciate the fact that all exorbitant specific taxation upon insurance business is but an indirect burden upon the citizens, which they pay by increased or additional premiums."

After various reports, one of which was on spontaneous combustion, and another on moral hazards of underwriters, the association adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Sept. 22.—The Republican Convention of Suffolk County, for the nomination of county officers met at Riverhead this day, at 1 o'clock, in the village hall, and made the following nominations: For Member of Assembly, Nathan D. Petty, of Riverhead, (by acclamation;) for District Attorney, Thomas Young, of Huntington, (by acclamation;) for County Treasurer, Stephen B. French, of Sag Harbor, (by acclamation;) E. Hampton Mulford, of Orient, was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor; Moses R. Smith, of Smithtown, for Justice of Sessions. Messrs. David H. Hallock, T. L. Ireland, and E. J. Hammill were nominated for Coroners. The following were elected delegates to the Senatorial Convention for the First District: Messrs. N. D. Petty, George F. Carman, Stephen B. French, William Cooper, R. T. Goldsmith, C. S. Gillette, E. R. Ackerly, D. S. Sammis, James Darling, H. H. Preston, M. Morgans, James Otis, J. E. Hill, and K. Parsons. The delegates were given the power of substitution or to cast the full vote of the delegation. Messrs. Edward R. Ackerly, E. A. Carpenter, and Timothy Griffin were elected delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Republican Judicial Convention for the Fourth Judicial District has been in session at the United States Hotel since noon to-day. At 9:30 this evening 100 ballots had been taken, Judges Bockes and Lester, of Saratoga, leading toward the last, the vote on the last ballot standing Bockes, 6; Lester, 5; Beckwith, of Essex, 3. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

COMMODORE GARNER'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to Commodore Garner's manly challenge published in your paper to-day, I beg leave to say that I am prepared to accept his challenge in accordance with his letter, to sail the Dauntless against the Mohawk twenty miles to windward of Sandy Hook light-ship and return, on any day during the last week of October, in accordance with the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, for a thousand dollar cup. I am also willing to sail the Mohawk at any time between the 10th and the 25th of November next, also in accordance with the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, from Brenton's Reef Light ship to Sandy Hook, for five or ten thousand dollars.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

A LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—The following is published here to-day:

NATICK, Sept. 22, 1875.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

I find in your paper of this morning a dispatch from Worcester, stating that Vice President Wilson would accept the Republican nomination for Governor, and "consider it the greatest compliment ever paid to him." Highly as I should value such an honor, a sense of obligation and duty to the country would not permit me to accept a nomination, were it tendered me by the unanimous voice of the convention.

(Signed) HENRY WILSON.

UP-TOWN "IMPROVEMENTS."

QUESTIONS FOR PROPERTY-OWNERS AND TAX-PAYERS.

HOW THE MONEY OF PROPERTY-OWNERS IS SQUANDERED—THE EFFECTS OF THE TAMMANY LABOR-TICKET SYSTEM—VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM A LARGE PROPERTY-OWNER.

Grave complaints have been received at THE TIMES office from responsible persons in relation to the manner of conducting operations on the public works under the management of Commissioner Fitz John Porter. It is flatly stated that Porter is controlled in the distribution of the patronage of his department by a "whisky ring," not less iniquitous in its operations than its powerful prototype. It is said that no man can get even a laborer's ticket to work on the public improvements without being recommended by a rum-seller, and that while the laboring men of the City who were willing to do a day's work for a day's pay, and who had families to support, were unable to procure work, young corner loafers and bar-room loungers of the lower kind found no difficulty in obtaining tickets. Nor is this, grave enough of itself, the whole of the complaint. It is said that the natural result of appointing such laborers has followed. That little or no work is done on the improvements nominally in progress, but that the men employed were as likely to be found in the neighboring rum-shops, drinking and playing cards, as engaged in the labor for which they are paid by the City, thus making the public works a pretext on which property-holders are assessed for the benefit of the rum-sellers, the laborers drawing and not earning their pay, and promptly turning it over to the rum-sellers, and the citizen paying five or ten prices for work that could be done at reasonable rates by contracts honestly awarded. For presumptive proof of these assertions the persons complaining referred to the work now going on in Tenth avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. A TIMES reporter visited the locality named. The first gang of men seen was engaged in tearing away the old Croton Aqueduct. One man was seated on a stone, quietly watching the efforts of eight or nine others who were placing a large piece of stone on a dray. Three others leaned against a fence and conversed, while the rest of the gang, with two exceptions, stood in various attitudes, laughing at the foreman, who was urging on the men who were working with the crowbars. The two were striking about one blow each per minute with pickaxes. Thus, of about thirty men, only ten were working. The reporter watched the gang until the stone was placed on the cart. All hands then took a rest for a while. Further up the avenue a team of horses was standing at a trough where they had been drinking. Two other teams were behind, awaiting their turn, while the drivers of all three sat on the steps of a public-house near by, and, after chatting for a considerable time, went inside, whither they were not followed. Still further up the avenue some seven or eight gangs were working at the big pipes. Here the show of work was rather better. Probably one-half the men were at work, while the others were standing around killing time as best they could. Inside the drinking shops in the neighborhood those who did not care to keep up even the pretense of work were seated around tables drinking beer or leaning over the bars talking with the bar-tenders. The reporter's attention was directed to the horses and carts that were employed in hauling away the dirt and stones. They were huddled together with very little apparent order, waiting one for the other. In one place stood an empty cart, on which was seated the driver, while five other men stood around with spades. During three minutes, for which time the men were watched, one spadeful of earth was thrown into the cart. The men were chatting socially, apparently careless of their work.

Mr. Robert Marshal, a gentleman of wealth and position, living on One Hundred and Fourth street, told of the case of a man who was employed under Commissioner Van Nort—one McClintock—who was a teamster owning good horses. Soon after Porter's appointment, McClintock, not being in favor with the Tammany politicians and rum-sellers, was discharged. He had lived in the neighborhood a number of years, and was well known as an honest, industrious man. After his discharge he had no trouble in obtaining numerous signatures to a petition asking that he be reinstated. This petition was presented to Porter, who took it and promised to do what he could in the matter. Nothing was done for some time, and, at McClintock's request, Mr. Marshal and a neighbor, Mr. Lawrence, called again on Porter, who, on their representations, promised again to do what he could for McClintock. "I don't suppose," said Mr. Marshal, "that he has much power, for nothing has yet been done, and that was two weeks ago." Mr. Marshal said that he did not know of a single one of the old resident tax-payers, on whom falls a large share of the expense of the improvements, who was able to get a day's work from the City, although some of them have lived there for fifteen or twenty years. "The whole thing is conducted scandalously," said Mr. Marshal, "the men do not pretend to work, but stand around in each other's way."

It is known that at the beginning of the work in that neighborhood, a considerable number of laboring men with families moved thither, expecting to be able to get work, but with hardly an exception they have been disappointed in the expectation, the patronage being distributed at the dictation of the rum-sellers, working through their connection with Tammany Hall, the interests of those who might be considered to be entitled to some share at least in the work being entirely ignored.

REAL ESTATE AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have vacant lots on Manhattan Island north of Fifty-ninth street any value? Owners of this kind of property must soon solve this question. I assert that they have none if the present system of improvements, assessments, and stealing is allowed to continue, and nothing but a combination of the owners and tax-payers can save their property from ultimate ruin and confiscation. Most of the works now going on up town under the direction of the various City departments should be discontinued; they are not required for years to come; they are a burden upon property, and the enormous taxes imposed upon vacant lots prevents all persons of moderate means from buying and building on them, and thousands of good citizens are yearly driven from the City to find cheaper homes and lighter taxes. In most cases these schemes for improvements originate and are carried out in the direct interest of corrupt officials, thieving contractors, and politicians who have already defrauded the City and taxpayers out of millions of money. Few of these improvements are asked for by the property-owners, and in most cases they are ignorant of what is being done until a bill of assessments is presented, or they see their property advertised for sale to pay for the same several years after the work has been finished, with twelve per cent. interest added every year.

Are owners of real estate fully aware of the amount of incumbrance being placed upon vacant lots adjoining and above Central Park? Hundreds of persons owning lots which are mortgaged, and who have not large means to pay these assessments and taxes every year, had better abandon their property at once, rather than to prolong their agony in trying to save it, for these plunderers will certainly consume it in a few years more. I am owner of a large number of lots just above the Central Park, and the assessments laid on them amount to more than $2,000 a lot—in many cases more than twice what I paid for them six years ago, and it is a question now with me whether I had best continue paying the assessments or abandon them to the tax collector. These lots would not now sell for as much as they would before the improvements were made, which are unnecessary and will not benefit the property for fifteen or twenty years to come. They have only served the purpose of fixing a false value on my lots and of robbing me by doubling the taxes. All extensions of boulevards, street openings, and grading should be suspended until the owners of lots are in a condition and ready to build on them. I see that there is a scheme now to squander four or five millions of money on an extension of the Boulevard and streets above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. If this wild and useless expenditure of money is made at this time and the cost thereof thrown upon the adjacent lots, I predict that the property assessed will not sell for enough to pay for the improvements. If it is intended that the City should foot the bills, then I say it is time for all taxpayers to resist such a waste of their money.

The owners of vacant lots and unproductive property have now to look this matter of unnecessary improvements and swindling assessments square in the face, and adopt some plan for protection. Unless they do so, in a few years more of this assessing and stealing, these lots will not be worth the paper on which their title deeds are written. There can be no healthy movement in real estate or activity among the building trades until these enormous and needless expenditures are stopped, and up-town vacant lots are relieved from this heavy burden. Millions of money, and thousands of mechanics and laborers are idle because of these enormous taxes. City property has always been a favorite investment with the prudent and cautious capitalist, and the time was when a legacy of real estate was considered the safest and most stable property to leave to one's heirs, but with a Government such as we are now having in this City it is more likely to prove a heavy burden. And who are these men who now govern and levy taxes upon our property? Mostly those whose qualifications for office were gained in rum-holes, gambling saloons, and the lowest slums of the City, who do not own a foot of land, and who have but one object in view, and that is plunder.

We have a few honest, competent men in some of our branches of the City Government who battle manfully against these corrupt men, but who are in a minority and are powerless to help us. I believe Mayor Wickham to be thoroughly in favor of reform and an honest expenditure of the public money, and with Andrew H. Green holding the purse-strings, I think the time has come when an organized body of taxpayers in each ward who are able, fearless, and have good fighting qualities, could put a stop to all these unnecessary improvements and swindling contracts. There are some forty thousand real estate owners who pay taxes in this City, and a contribution of one or two dollars from each would create a fund ample enough to pay the expenses of an organization to fight these thieves, and to employ such men as Charles O'Connor, William C. Wetmore, or others, to protect us in our legal rights. I am willing to do my share of the good work and help supply the sinews of war.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

THE NEW-JERSEY TREASURY.

NO STATE FUNDS TAKEN BY THE DEFAULTING TREASURER—THE AMOUNT OF THE DEFALCATION REDUCED TO $44,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the actual facts in regard to the alleged illegal practices on the part of the late Treasurer of this State, in his official capacity, have made their report to the Governor. The committee bring to light no new facts. All of the State securities are found safe and undisturbed. The defalcation involved only funds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The whole amount received from the railroad company, and not properly accounted for, amounted to $80,165 32. The committee found, however, a sum of money in the Mount Holly Bank, which reduced the defalcation to $59,061 60. Beside this, Mr. Sooy gave a check or draft to the Attorney General for the use of the State for the sum of $14,944 92. This reduces the deficit to $44,116 68. The committee conclude by saying that the acts of the late Treasurer were irregular and illegal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, with northerly to westerly winds, generally clear and cooler weather in districts on the Atlantic coast. Cool and clear weather with northerly winds and high barometer continues in the Southern States. The temperature has risen in the North-west and upper lake region, with southerly winds and lower barometer. Local rains are reported from the lower lake region and South-west. The rivers have fallen seven inches at Shreveport and twenty inches at Augusta, and risen thirteen inches at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with westerly to southerly winds and high, but slowly falling, barometer.

Frosts will occur in New-England and Northern New-York.

THE STEAMER TIGRESS WRECKED.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—On Friday last, during a heavy gale, the steamer Tigress, of St. Johns, N. F., from Cow Bay, for Montreal, coal laden, sprung a leak when half way between Cape North and the Magdalen Islands. By the exertions of the crew and passengers she succeeded in reaching Entry Island, where she was run ashore, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She will be a total wreck, and the cargo a total loss. All hands were saved. The Tigress, it will be remembered, picked up the survivors of the Polaris.

PRESIDENT GRANT GONE WEST.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22.—President and Mrs. Grant, Col. Frederick Grant and wife, and Gen. Babcock left Long Branch on a special train at 3:15 P. M. for the West.

HOWE'S SCALES.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED.

Howe's Scales were awarded by the Vermont State Fair, just closed here, a *gold medal* for points and qualities *superior* to any scale manufactured. This is the first gold medal ever awarded by this society in the mechanical department. The following is the official award:

"The Vermont State Agricultural Society have this day, by unanimous vote, awarded a Gold Medal to Howe's improved standard scales, for points and qualities, and for superiority and value to the public over any other scale manufactured. This is the first gold medal ever awarded in the mechanical department. HENRY CLARK, Secretary.
SAMUEL EVERTS, Superintendent Mechanics' Hall."
—*The Rutland Daily Herald.*

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—The ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, has rendered ruptured persons an invaluable service by banishing forever all the wretched metal, "finger-pad," and iron hoop trusses. Patronized by Surgeon General.—*Advertisement.*

Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle.
Economy, vigor, speed, endurance, glossy coat, and perfect digestion secured by using this food. Dep't, No. 56 Chatham street.—*Advertisement.*

We Can't Talk
without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and give fragrance to every word we utter.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Everdell's Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, Crests, Cyphers. Low prices. 302 Broadway.

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, &c.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

GRAY—DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Howard Hand, of Connecticut, J. FREDERICK GRAY, to MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of James Dunlap, Esq., of Bergen, N. J.

PAULET—SMITH.—At Trinity Chapel, New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 22, W. VICTOR PAULET, of England, to ADA L. SMITH, of Connecticut. No cards.

PLATT—TRAVORS.—Wednesday, 22d inst., by Rev. Henry W. Warren, THOMAS A. PLATT to Miss ELIZABETH TRAVORS, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st, IRVING ADAMS, aged 27.
Funeral from his father's residence, No. 155 Congress st., on Friday at 2 P. M.

BAKER.—Sept. 21, FLORENCE SHIRLEY, daughter of George F. and Florence T. Baker, aged 9 months and 26 days.
Funeral at Monmouth, Beach Thursday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock.

BORCHERLING.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 20th inst., LIZZIE QUINBY, wife of Charles Borcherling, Jr.
Funeral from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday at 3 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 21, 1875, JAMES L. CAMPBELL, in the 57th year of his age.
His funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, State st., near Bond, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family and members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend.

COLE.—Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, at 1:30, LUCINDA, wife of C. L. Cole.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONDON.—On Monday, Sept. 20, ELLEN, widow of the late Randal M. Condon, aged 69 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. Humphreys, No. 124 West 48th st.

DUNCAN.—At Rye, Sept. 20, ISABELLA DUNCAN, widow of late James Duncan.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John C. Horton, at Rye, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 12 o'clock train.

FREEMAN.—At Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 22, LORRAIN FREEMAN, of this City, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J., of typhoid pneumonia.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HOOPER.—Suddenly, Monday, Sept. 20, HENRY EXETER, son of William W. and the late Elizabeth Hooper.
Funeral from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, Thursday, at 4:30 P. M. Train leaves 42d st. at 3:55 P.M. via New-Haven Railroad.
☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, 21st inst., JAMES ALBERT, infant son of James C. and Sarah S. Hughes.
Funeral Thursday, 23d inst., 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 43 Nevins st.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, DANIEL M. JARVIS, aged 36 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 173 West 45th st., on Friday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Niagara Falls, on the 8th inst., Capt. JOHN P. JONES, of Morrisania, in the 55th year of his age.
His remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on the 18th inst.

LAWRENCE.—At Richfield Springs, Sept. 21, SARAH POND, wife of Capt. Joseph J. Lawrence, aged 39 years.
Funeral services at No. 59 West 19th st. on Friday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Burial at Milford, Conn.

LOVE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 22, JOSEPH, Jr., youngest child of Joseph and the late Eliza A. Love, aged 8 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 222 West 58th st., on Friday at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., of disease of the heart, JACOB MATHEWS, of this City, (son of Oliver Mathews, of Purchase, Westchester County,) aged 57 years.
Funeral services at Friends' Meeting-house, in Rutherford place, on Friday, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—At Newtown, Long Island, Wednesday, Sept. 22, MARY A., wife of C. L. Moore, aged 54 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.

MORTIMER.—On Monday, Sept. 20, JOHN MORTIMER, Jr., in the 77th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 264 5th av., on Thursday, Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VEITCH.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, 21st inst., SARAH, wife of Isaac M. Veitch, aged 53 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. S. Fullerton, No. 149 West 43d st., New-York City, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 20, Dr. CYRUS WEEKS, in his 69th year, for over forty years a practicing physician in this City.
His relatives and friends, and his associates of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in Bloomfield, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot in Bloomfield to meet the train leaving New-York from the foot of Barclay or Christopher st. at 10:40 A. M.

WILLETT.—At her residence, Newport, R. I., Monday, Sept. 20, AMELIA ANN, wife of Edward M. Willett, and daughter of the late Benjamin Stephens, in the 68th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., on Thursday, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock.

I. O. OF O. F., YORKVILLE LODGE, No. 244.—Brothers: You are hereby summoned to meet at our lodge-rooms on this Thursday, 23d inst., at 2:30 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother FRANCIS OEHTLE. Members of sister lodges are invited to unite with us. By order of the N. G.
F. F. KEELER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

WORM DRAUGHTS ARE GENERALLY so noxious that children fight their little best to avoid them. But
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS
or Worm Lozenges are palatable, and will be easily eaten to the entire destruction of any colonies of worms which may have taken lodgings in the child's stomach.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORrected either in early or later stages, by the use of
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA
and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
WARD'S! WARD'S!
NO. 381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.,
NO. 862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.,
NO. 1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

EXTRA DRY CABINET
OF
MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA, &c., certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpeau's) DIARRHEA REMEDY, used with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1832. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

FOR SALE.—THE SCHOONER YACHT IDLER, 133 tons, old measurement: in perfect order: thoroughly equipped and furnished in all respects for racing or cruising. For particulars apply to S. J. COLGATE, No. 287 Pearl st., New-York.

VASSAR COLLEGE OPENS TO-DAY.—Those who do not enter can have the best advantage for preparation at BROOKS' SEMINARY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. EDWARD WHITE.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM.

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has REMOVED the LITERARY EMPORIUM from No. 33 to No. 39 UNION SQUARE, same block, one door below 17th st., where are to be found the USUAL COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and PAPERS—AMERICAN and FOREIGN—which have made
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM
the most popular INSTITUTION of its kind in the
UNITED STATES.
39 UNION SQUARE. 39

TEXT-BOOKS.
JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 15 Astor place, New-York,
Publish many valuable text-books prepared by well-known and distinguished authors, and now in use in the leading scientific schools, colleges, and theological seminaries in the United States, on the following subjects:
AGRICULTURE by Downing, Kemp, Liebig, Lindsley, &c.; ASSAYING by Bordemann, Kent, and Mitchell; ASTRONOMY by Norton; BOOKKEEPING by Jones; CHEMISTRY by Craft, Fresenius, Johnson, Miller, Perkins, and Thorpe; DRAWING and PAINTING by Bouvier, Coe, Mahan, Ruskin, Smith, and Warren.
ENGINEERING by Du Bois, Bresse, Mahan, Moseley, and Wood; MECHANICS by Mosely and Willis; MINERALOGY by Brush and Dana; NAVAL ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY by Cooke; SHIP-BUILDING by Wilson; VENTILATION by Leeds.
BIBLES in various LANGUAGES, and HELPS to the STUDY of the BIBLE, as Grammars, Reading Lessons, Lexicons, Concordances, &c., in Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic, by Davidson, Gesenius, Green, Greenfield, Henderson, Rodiger, Wright, &c.
, Catalogues gratis and free by mail.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC.—"BROWN EYES has that Little Maiden," G. L. Osgood, 35c.; Strauss' "Cagliostro" Waltz, 75c., and Galop, 35c.; "Jolly Fellows" Waltz, Strauss, 35c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Evening," Gounod, 40c.; "Cottnette," Alary, 30c.; "Giroflé-Girofla" and "Fille de Mme. Angot," by C. Wels, 75c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NOW READY.
A STARTLING STORY OF REALITY,
THE CRIMSON STAR,
By Mrs. SARAH A. WRIGHT. Admired by all readers. Price, $1 50. D. SICKLES & CO., Publishers, No. 2 Bleecker st. Sold by American News Co.

POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Tenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at the Head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASSER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at head-quarters in the church, in 5th st., near 8th av., at 8 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 22, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 53 West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 135 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $15,360 to Benjamin F. Spink. The same auctioneer also sold under the same court decree the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 35.6 by 17.3 by 30.10, No. 106 West Thirty-third street, South side, 133.4 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $8,000 to Mary E. Seaman. The last-named purchaser is an heir to the estate, owning the property, and the bid was made to perfect a contract for the sale of the house to Josh Hart for the same sum.

The above was all the sales effected, the remaining auctions being dispose of as follows: Foreclosure sale by William Kennelly of leasehold property in West Twenty-third and West Twenty-fourth streets, west of Eighth avenue, adjoining the Grand Opera-house; adjourned to Oct. 1. Foreclosure sale by D. M. Seaman, of building with lot on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue; adjourned to Oct. 1. Foreclosure sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of two houses and lots on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 241 feet east of Lexington avenue; adjourned sine die; and public auction sale of 5½ acres of land located at Passaic, N. J., withdrawn on an upset price of $25,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are as follows:

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 90, on First avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with plot 100 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, similar sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Washington avenue, north-east corner of First street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, 197.8 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block of thirty-two lots, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 53 West 24th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9	$15,360
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 106 West 33d st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 16.8x35.6x17.3x30.10	8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

Allen st., No. 4, 24x80; also East Broadway, n. s., e. of Pike, 25x61; John W. Harper and others to Sammisen Harper	nom.
Baxter st., e. s., 110.2 ft. n. of Park, 25x100.6; Isadore Pearce and wife to Stephen Bateman and others	nom.
Clinton st., No. 23, w. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton, 25x100; George Barchfeld and wife to Peter Stahl	29,000
Downing st., n. s., 221 ft. w. of Bedford, 19.9x90; also Downing st., n. s., 240.9 ft. w. of Bedford, 194x90; also 49th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th av., 25 by 100; Amanda M., wife of William J. Hall, and husband to Edward H. Senior, Esq.	nom.
Hester st., No. 102, leasehold; Christopher Helmholz to Christy Helmholz	nom.
Hamilton st., No. 30, s. s., 272 ft. w. of Market st., 25.3x103.8x25x104.0½; Jos. D. Powers and wife to Charles Gilmore	1,000
St. Mark's place, s. s., 276 ft. w. of 2d av., 26x120; George H. Fasten and wife to Bertha W., wife of Humphrey H. Smith	25,000
West Farms; Fanny, wife of Charles Loenthal, and husband, to Nathan Wise	2,900
Walton av., Morrisania n. e. corner of Marcy place, thence n. 100 ft., thence e. 97.1½ ft., thence s. 104.7½ ft., thence w. 97.8½ ft.; Fanny, wife of Charles Lowenthal, and husband to Nathaniel Wise	1,800
1st av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 21st st., 23x68.10; Adolph Engel and wife to Lewis White	10,000
2d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 54th st., 100x100; Jane B., wife of Elysesses D. Eddy, to Marx Renaldo	41,000
3d st., s. s., 386.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.9x105.9; Michael Metzen and wife to John Baierlein	4,000, &c.
11th st., w. s., 24 ft. e. of Dry Dock st., 75x103.3; Edward S. Innet and others to James Murphy and others	15,000
11th st., n. e. corner of Dry Dock st., 99x103.3; James A. Murphy and wife and others to George W. Quintard	11,000
13th st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3; William C. Templeton and wife to William Heissenbuttel	12,350
14th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x103.1½; Patrick McDonnell and wife to J. M. Bowers	nom.
14th st., same property; J. M. Bowers to Rose, wife of Patrick McDonnell	nom.
28th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Charles H. Emerson and wife to John Gallagher	26,000
43d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; J. M. Bowers to Rose, wife of Patrick McDonnell	nom.
43d st., same property; Patrick McDonnell and wife to J. M. Bowers	nom.
46th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x½ block; also, 46th st., s. s. 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x½ block; Charles McIntyre to Patrick McIntyre	nom.
50th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x100.4½; Frederick Brownson, Executor, and others, to Catharine C. Woolsey	nom.
50th st., s. s., same property; Catharine C. Woolsey to John J. Townsend	nom.
56th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Martha, wife of John Ruck, and husband, to Charles Beihl	19,300
59th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.5; Austin D. Thompson and wife to Abraham Englehard	42,000
76th st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, (irregular;) also, 76th st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x102.2; also, 76th st., n. s., (irregular;) also, 75th st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100; also, 74th st., s. s., 322 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Hamlin Babcock to James P. Lowrey	116,550
82d st., s. s., 136.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.6x102.2; Nathaniel Javis, Jr., Referee, to James Earle	700
82d st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.2x102.2; same to same	1,000
82d st., s. s., 185.10 ft. e. of 3d av., 17x102.2; same to same	900
87th st., s. s., 374 ft. w. of 3d av., 39.11x53.8½ x irregular; George P. Smith, Referee, to James Stephens	4,000
106th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., thence e. 125 ft., thence s. 100.11 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence s. 100.11 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence n. 100.11 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence n. 100.11 ft.; Hamlin Babcock to Addison Brown	33,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor House, (as set apart for restaurant,) four years and eight months from Sept. 1, 1875; William B. Astor to Allen & Dam	$32,000
16th st., Nos. 547 and 549, two years from Sept. 1, 1875; Charles Repper to Theodore Claassen, each	1,200
51st st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2, three years from May 1, 1875; North American Life Insurance Company to Mrs. William Wilson; first two years, $1,000; third year	1,200
West 47th st., Nos. 243 and 245, fifth story, with steam power, two years and six months from Nov. 1, 1874	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A FIRST-CLASS 25-FOOT HOUSE, ON 48th st., near 5th av., (in fee,) will be exchanged for business or tenement property; good chance to secure a fine house.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, on 16th st., opposite St. George's rectory, a first-class four-story house in prime order; immediate possession. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 131 East 78th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A SIX-STORY brick store and lot, size about 22.2x over 86 feet deep, situate on Pearl st., between Wall and Pine sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE ON West 51st st. at a bargain; terms easy.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 4 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MODERN-BUILT house, with large grounds, stables, &c.; must have all conveniences, and be well located, either in White Plains, Yonkers, or in Dutchess County; no notice taken unless full description and lowest price is given. Address L. W. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, at a moderate rent, a four-story unfurnished house, about twenty-five feet wide, with all modern improvements; situated between 4th and 6th avs. and 16th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 628 Post Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A flat or two floors, containing six rooms well furnished, in a first-class location. Address HOUSEKEEPERS, Box No. 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR depot, four large rooms on the southern side of house, with hot and cold water in bath room, and without board. Address H. B., Box 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, by a responsible party, a small unfurnished house between 6th and Lexington avs., and from 18th to 50th st. Address J. B. S., Box No. 2,277 Post Office.

WANTED—A FLAT, THREE TO FIVE ROOMS, ON first or second floor; furnished or not; sure pay; small family. Address BROWN, No. 82 Gold st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT GREENPOINT; one-story and basement; seven rooms. Inquire at No. 99 Clay st., between Oakland and Union avs., of PATRICK MURPHY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.

NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.
EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

AT KING'S BRIDGE.—TO RENT, A DELIGHTful house, fully furnished; contains all modern conveniences; furnace, range, &c.; two and a half acres of land, stable, &c.; a most desirable residence for a gentleman who would appreciate a country home with all the advantages of a City house in point of conveniences; rent very low to proper party.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT, HANDSOMELY furnished, in the Stevens Buildings, consisting of four rooms, ample closets, bath-room, and conveniences, to lease on favorable terms: the building has a fine elevator. For particulars, apply at the office of B. D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. or 3 and 4 P. M.

WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH AV.—High stoop, brown stone, three stories; thoroughly furnished; piano included; rent moderate on lease to private family.
JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

A MODERN-BUILT, FINELY-LOCATED, superbly finished and furnished, full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A MODERN BUILT, FINELY LOCATED, superbly finished and furnished full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., just out of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent, fully furnished, for the Winter or year, a full-sized four-story high-stoop house, in fine order. Permits from F. G. & C. S. Brown, Broadway, corner Wall st.

UP-TOWN FLATS TO LET IN SUITES OF eight, nine, and ten rooms; newly frescoed, and in pleasant situation; also a pretty house in Brooklyn. Inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or of the owner, C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN WEST 39th st., near 5th av., four story, brown stone, full width; rent $4,000; mirrors and gas-fixtures included. Principals only will apply to H. S., Box No. 3,937 Post Office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, West 47th st.; $250 per month. For particulars, apply to OWNER, No. 7 Wall st., second story front room.

THE FINEST FLATS IN NEW-YORK.—Broadway and 59th st.; overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; rent low; store on Broadway $30 per month.

FRENCH FLATS, NO. 888 9TH AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—$35 to $50 each; seven rooms; none dark; neighborhood fine. Apply to Janitor or GEORGE E. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, BROWN-stone house No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CASHIER.—BY A LADY WITH GOOD CITY REFerences, as cashier. Address Miss M. B., No. 440 5th av., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE AND PLAIN Sewing.—By a young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and very fond of children, and can do plain sewing; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for K. T.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman in City or country; is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a trustworthy German girl; understands her duties thoroughly; a good hand sewer; neat, obliging, and pleasant tempered; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 203 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and to assist with fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; has lived twelve years in last place. Call at No. 1,125 2d av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY, RESPECTABLE English girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good reference; is obliging, and was three years with last employer; does not object to country, but wants a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress for a private family or boarding-house, or chamber-maid in a hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; has reference from last place. Apply at No. 300 East 43d st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 27th st., in shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is a good sewer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN furnish machine if required; best City reference. Call at No. 200 East 43d st., near 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as chamber-maid, to make herself generally useful; a comfortable home preferred to wages; can have reference. Call at No. 534 13th st., between Avenues A and B, second floor, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work or fine washing and ironing, or to do waiting; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 709 6th av., corner of 40th st., in candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid, and will do fine washing or sewing; excellent reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 49 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as thorough chamber-maid and seamstress in private family in the City; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands taking care of silver; best City reference. Call at No. 433 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at 115 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 213 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 102 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children; best reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family; best City references. Address No. 321 West 41st st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the care of children: City reference. Call at No. 105 West 17th st., second floor, Room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do the fine washing and ironing; best City reference given. Call at No. 356 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a very neat, competent, and willing girl, with good reference. Call on or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, AND WILL help with children; can furnish good references from her present employer. Call at No. 293 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with the washing and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and fine washing for a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as companion; willing to make herself useful in any capacity; salary secondary consideration. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls together in a private family; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook, washer, and ironer, or one as chamber-maid and plain sewing and the other as nurse, &c.; best of reference from the last place. Call all week at No. 64 Park av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, SCOTCH PROTestant; has excellent reference; can do the best of cooking and get up a dinner in the best style; in either a private family or first-class boarding-house; makes bread, jellies, creams, &c., and is warranted temperate and honest; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a respectable well-recommended young woman as first-class family cook; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; gets up nice made dishes; baker; excellent laundress; will assist with washing; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A NO. 1 family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish the very best reference. Inquire for J. L., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A1 family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; also good bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as cook; also, an American Protestant young girl to do up-stairs work; both would like to take the work of a small family. Can be seen Thursday between 10 and 2 at No. 739 7th av., between 49th and 50th sts., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A PROTestant; Scotch; bones, lards, makes jellies, creams, &c.; has very best City reference, and will give entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and always good tempered; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOKS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c.—By three first-class cooks, two girls for general house-work, four nurses, one colored laundress, one (colored) for general house-work, and six chamber-maids, at the Metropolitan Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. J. MORISON.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl in a small private family as good plain cook and excellent laundress; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 142 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Address M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A REspectable woman as good family cook and laundress; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; CAN make good soups, roast meats; makes a variety of desserts; is very neat, civil, and industrious; can furnish the best of references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED AMERICAN Protestant young woman who is a thorough cook, good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry-cook; would do the coarse washing if required. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman; excellent cook and good, capable washer and ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN a private family; is an excellent meat and vegetable cook; makes good cakes of all kinds; also soups and pastry; good reference. Apply at No. 228 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook and excellent baker of bread; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough cook, and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WOMAN cook, who understands hotel or boarding-house cooking and serving. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call in the milk depot, No. 421 East 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; several years' of the best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen till suited at No. 149 West 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT American girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family in the City; has good reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 322 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROugh cook; understands perfectly French and German cooking; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 114 West 33d st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call or address Cook, No. 352 West 50th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GOOD plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-class baker; best City reference. Call from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. at No. 347 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in a private family; is a first-class cook; has several years' recommendation. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman with one child, in the City or country; can furnish the best of reference. Call at No. 329 47th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook; washes and irons; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; country preferred; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 874 6th av., corner 49th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference will be given. Call or address No. 137 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands baking, pastry, &c.; best City reference. Address "Scotch Cook," 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 78th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By two very respectable young girls; one as excellent cook, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; both are willing and obliging; no objections to a nice place in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as cook; understands meat, soup, game, bread, pastry, jellies; other as chambermaid, and would assist with the washing if required; five years' reference from last places. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a smart, capable girl; a reliable, economical, and trustworthy servant; excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a neat, competent young woman and her daughter, aged sixteen; moderate wages; City or country; has good reference. Apply at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman; a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITress.—By two respectable young colored women together, one as first-class cook, the other as excellent chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 151 West 24th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City references from last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman who thoroughly understands her business; first-class City references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference; will go in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., near 9th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT WOMAN, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; best City references; wages $20; no washing. Call for M. L., at No. 342 4th av., corner of 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 197 West 11th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 520 East 12th st., first floor, near Avenue B.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; experienced bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Apply from 9 to 2 at No. 627 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference will be given. Address Kate, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has over five years' of the best City reference. Call at No. 741 6th av., near 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 306 East 31st st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—OR WOULD DO house-work; City or country; by a tidy competent, willing, industrious girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of references given. Call at No. 202 East 63d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style cloaks of all descriptions; best reference. Address A. D., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer and cutter wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families only; has worked for some of the first families in New-York. Address No. 344 West 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; thoroughly understands her business; engagements by the day or week in families; best reference given. Call or address Dressmaker, No. 253 East 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting. Address M. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker and seamstress in first-class family by the day; can cut and fit; is a good operator; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit in the latest style; excellent reference. Call at No. 143 East 22d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker as seamstress in a private family; can operate on any machine; good reference. Call at No. 219 West 35th st., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman; thoroughly understands her business and management of a large boarding-house, hotel, or small family; will make herself useful; refers to different parties; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A HIGHLY REspectable English person as housekeeper and useful companion; could superintend the cooking and marketing; would take entire charge; City or country. Address, for three days, No. 109 East 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble English person as housekeeper and useful companion; could superintend the cooking and marketing; can take entire charge; City or country. Address A. B. No. 109 East 28th st., for three days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY SYSTEMATIC, industrious lady as working housekeeper; can undertake any position of trust; undoubted reference. Call or address No. 21 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general work; a good cook and laundress; understands her work, and will take a large family; makes bread and biscuits; City or country; a person who can appreciate kind treatment, and will endeavor to please her employer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general work; is an excellent laundress and plain cook; anxious to learn a lady's ways and keep her place; City or country; wages very moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 248 West 17th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 49 West 28th st.

KITCHEN-MAID OR PANTRY-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as kitchen-maid or pantry-maid; is thoroughly reliable; in a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a hair-dresser and a good, thorough seamstress, or would take care of grown child; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent French person as lady's maid; is a good seamstress, and very willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—BY A young Scotch girl, as lady's maid, or would wait on an elderly lady; good home more of an object than wages; five years' reference. Call for three days at No. 62 West 15th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, without family; would go out to work by the day in a private family; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of house-work. Call at No. 231 East 29th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, WITH three years' reference, as laundress; flutes, polishes, does ladies' fineries, &c.; willing to do chamber-work if desired, City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant woman wishes washing and ironing for families or any person requiring it. Inquire at No. 339 West 44th st., Room No. 12, for Mrs. Graham.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds; four years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 5 Patchin place, between Greenwich and 6th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman would like families' or gentlemen's washing to take home, or go out by the day; good reference. Call or address No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS A FEW MORE gentlemen's or families' washing; is very neat and prompt; terms moderate. Address Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; is fully competent, and has lived with good families in the City. Call at No. 65 West 21st st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; understands puffing and fluting; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—FAMILY WASHING AND FLUTING done by hand and machine to order. Call or address No. 410 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; understands fine ironing, puffing, and fluting. Call at 432 West 42d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER VERY GOOD laundress. Apply at No. 526 5th av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty years' experience; nurse for infant or growing children; can take charge of an infant from birth or invalid; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operates; dress-makes; or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; best reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GRAND FALL OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.,
WILL EXHIBIT
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPT. 22 and 23,
THEIR NEW FALL STYLES IN
PARIS COSTUMES, CLOAKS, FRENCH PATTERN HATS, MILLINERY, FURS, &c., &c.
Sole Agents in the United States for the Widow Jouvin Kid Gloves.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, LADY-LIKE PERson of experience as child's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and is an excellent seamstress; will not stand for high wages if a suitable situation presents; City or country; reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS also a good seamstress; is used to children, and a good nurse for an infant; is willing to be generally useful; City or country; has good references. Is at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamber-work if required; five years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 235 West 27th st., in shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE woman as nurse for growing children; is a good seamstress; has five years' reference. Call or address at present employer's, No. 16 East 35th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, lately landed; will assist in the care of children or chamber-work and assist in waiting, in a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE not long in the country to take care of children or an invalid; is cheerful and obliging, willing and good tempered, and has experience. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON WHO SPEAKS French and English fluently, as nurse to growing children and to do light chamber-work. Address Angleterre, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse to an infant; understands care of an infant from its birth; or would take care of grown children and do sewing; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE OR TO take care of an invalid; good experience in either position; native of London, England. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has City reference. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for her nurse and seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; can operate on machine and is obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 155 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE for the sick, or would take charge of a house for an invalid; has much experience; best of reference given. Call or address Nurse, No. 155 Waverly place.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on the bottle if required; best City reference. Call at No. 345 6th av., millinery store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; can teach young children; has no objection to assist with the chamber-work; good reference from her last employer. Call at No. 211 East 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED eighteen, to mind children or assist in chamber-work; good references. Address K. W., No. 206 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE, TO TAKE CARE of a baby or growing children; has lived fifteen years in her last place. Call at No. 337 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, WHO IS A Protestant and has lived with her five years. Apply at No. 203 West 44th st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress.—By a young Protestant woman as baby's nurse, or would do light chamber-work and plain sewing; has eleven years' reference. Apply at No. 112 East 44th st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a neat sewer by hand; best reference. Call at No. 762 2d av., top floor.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, lately landed, to take care of children or waiting; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 151 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-work and Sewing.—By an English Protestant girl capable of taking entire charge of an infant; two years' reference from last employer. Call at 20 East 41st st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as nurse; no objections to do some chamber-work; has good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 356 East 19th st., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and to assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 East 21st st., second floor, front room.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WOMan of experience, in a plain but respectable family; would like to take care of an invalid and do chamber-work. Call at No. 320 East 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut children's clothing, and assist with dress-making; can operate on different machines; would assist with chamber-work, see to children, or as nurse; City preferred; first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUICK, NEAT SEAMstress, who understands dress making and all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in the care of children or do light chamber-work. Call at the corner of 63d st. and 3d av., over the liquor store; on the third floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble person as competent seamstress and maid, or nurse; cuts children's clothes, makes over ladies'; would assist with chamber-work; operates on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; good reference. Call at No. 31 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a neat American girl as seamstress or chamber-maid or mind grown children; can operate on three machines; can embroider; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as seamstress and to wait on growing children; six years' reference from present employer, No. 24 West 25th st., where she can be seen for two days.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT person as seamstress; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work or children; good reference. Call or address No. 223 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 893 8th av., corner 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SCOTCH Presbyterian, as seamstress; would assist with one or two grown children; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 143 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain seamstress; understands machine; would like to go out by the week or day. Call for two days at No. 151 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse; is a competent seamstress; City references. Call at or address No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts.

THE OLD SERVANTS' INSTITUTE AT NO. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., is now under the charge of the well-known Capt. John Morison, and will be called hereafter Metropolitan Servants' Exchange, where private families, hotels, steam-boats, boarding-houses, &c., always can secure none but first class, respectable and reliable servants, of both colors, any nationality or denomination; orders intrusted to me will be strictly prompt, honorably, and faithfully attended to. J. MORISON.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN a private family, to do up-stairs work and sewing, or waiting on table. Call at No. 416 East 16th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG GIRL, who thoroughly understands her business; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; no objection to assist with chamber-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; no objections to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as competent waitress; understands the courses of dinner and wines; waiting in all its branches equal to a man; good City reference. Call or address No. 309 West 42d st., in the store.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands salads and silver perfectly; country preferred; no cards answered. Call at No. 243 East 30th st., second floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; takes good care of silver, china, glasses, &c.; can make salad dressings; is neat, and has two years' references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call for two days at her employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent waitress; best City reference. Address Anna, No. 411 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a reliable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Address M. F., No. 342 4th av., corner 25th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 East 45th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A reliable girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 669 5th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 539 Madison av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOULD take the washing of a few families; is a first-class laundress; can do puffing, French fluting, &c.; good reference. Address Mrs. O'Shea, No. 450 West 19th st.

WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTable woman as good washer and ironer in a small family. Call at No. 349 23d st., near 1st av.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse; baby five weeks old. Apply at No. 362 West 42d st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a full fresh breast of milk; has the best references. Apply for two days at No. 161 West 48th st.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience of over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French butler or waiter in a private family; understands his business in every branch; five years' reference from last employer; in City. Call or address E. G., present employer, No. 28 East 9th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family; a respectable man that can give five years of the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at Mr. Pinard's, No. 20 East 15th st.

COACHMAN AND COOK.—AN ENGLISHMAN and wife would like a place together; the man understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; the wife is a thorough cook and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man, no incumbrance, who understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is an excellent groom and driver, and can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is good driver; willing and obliging to any gentleman or lady employing him; ready for work now. Address John, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman; married; no incumbrance; stylish City driver, well understanding his business; first-class City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen or address T. W., at Mr. Brewster's wareroom, 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener, or groom; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; six years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class coachman and vegetable gardener; age thirty years; wife an American, aged twenty-eight; no family; first-class cook; had charge of a gentleman's place for the past two years. Address M. T., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best City references; City or country. Call or address William Jackson, private stable, No. 107 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; three years' first-class reference. Address J., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; is a careful driver; willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country. Address C. D., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from late employer; leaves on account of disposing of horses; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is good driver; willing and obliging to any gentleman or lady employing him; ready for work now. Address John, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business; has over twenty years' best City reference from his present employer for honesty and capability. Call or address Private Stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses for his coachman (married); of steady, sober, industrious habits; thorough horse man; careful driver; competent in every respect. Can be seen at present employer's private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) as coachman and gardener, and make himself generally useful; moderate wages; good reference. Call or address No. 31 Clark st., corner of Spring st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; can come highly recommended. Call on or address J., No. 20 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS SOBER and industrious; will be found willing and obliging; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Call on or address N. D., No. 109 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman; married; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with small family; City or country; country preferred; best City reference, eleven years' from present employer. Call or address No. 784 5th av.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; eight years' reference from his former employer. Call or address J. Byrnes, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, MARRIED, fully competent as coachman; good reference. Call or address, for three days, William, 116 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH the best of City reference. Call or address J. J., No. 10 East 31st st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle, drive oxen, care and drive horses, mow with machine, &c.; wife is a very good plain cook and a nice laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A REspectable married man; fifteen years' experience in hot and cold graperies, green house, &c., fruits, flowers, and vegetables, landscaping, ornamenting, and rustic work; is honest, sober, and trustworthy; best City reference. Address J. D., care Mr. J. B. Alexander, No. 68 William st., New-York, for three days.

GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as groom, driver, or useful man; wife as cook or laundress, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address B. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class groom and coachman; has taken care of fastest road horses in City; first class references. Call on Andrew Foy, Opera Livery Stables, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st.

NURSE OR VALET.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable and trustworthy young man of great experience as gentleman's nurse or valet, to travel or otherwise; highly recommended by several doctors and late employers. Address E. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT porter in a store, where he could make himself useful; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 890 3d av.

TO OWNERS OF FLATS.—I WOULD TAKE charge of first-class flats without compensation, provided I am given sufficient living apartments; references A 1. Address S, Post Office Box No. 466.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
NO. 914 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.
IMPORTED FASHIONS ON VIEW.
GRANDEST DISPLAY OF STYLES
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PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS
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MILLINERY.

GEORGE SLOANE,
BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 22 and 23,
PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS.
Specialties in
FLOWERS, FANCY and OSTRICH FEATHERS,
MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!

Every lady must be interested in knowing just where to go and get a richly-trimmed Bonnet or Round Hat without feeling that she will be charged an exorbitant price. We solicit an inspection of our stock, feeling confident that both the above requirements will be fully realized.

E. A. MORRISON,
893 BROADWAY AND 13 EAST 19TH ST.

AITKEN, SON & CO., NOS. 873 AND 875 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.—FALL OPENING of Millinery and Exhibition of Novelties for the Season, THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their FALL OPENING of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 22 and 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful around a house; is a careful driver and can milk; strictly temperate; first-class City references; willing and obliging. Address J. K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PERSON WHO can take care of and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, build fires, tend furnace, pump water, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS first-class waiter, or as waiter and footman in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands his duties; best of City references for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter, first or second man, who thoroughly understands his duties; good City reference. Call or address W. W., No. 343 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN IN a private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country; the very best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call on or address Waiter, No. 266 6th av., corner 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has fifteen years' excellent City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address J. A., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent references. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man as waiter in a private family, hotel, or restaurant; understands his business thoroughly and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; CAN give the best of satisfaction as to capability and honesty; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address, by letter, S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address J. A. T., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go in the country; best references from last employer. Address A. C., No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, BY A Frenchman; speaks good English; first-class City references. Apply for two days at No. 974 3d av., third floor.

WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; understands all kinds of salads; extra City references. Call or address J. R., No. 260 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; BEST City reference. Address O. K., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 367 Bleecker st., (west.)

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address W. R., No. 202 East 48th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Address James Codely, No. 212 Sullivan st.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who will be recommended very highly by late employers. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; $100 per annum. Address, with references, R. M. T., Station D.

WANTED—A LADY WORKER AS AN ASSOCIATE of the Sisters of St. Luke's Hospital; must be an earnest Christian woman from thirty to thirty-five years of age, to whom a good home and large opportunity of doing good would be valuable; good references required. Apply for one week, before 12 M., to the SISTER SUPERINTENDENT, at the hospital, corner 5th av. and 54th st.

WANTED—AT THE METROPOLITAN SERVANTS' Exchange, first-class respectable and reliable female servants, of both colors and any denomination, such as for general house-work, cooks, laundresses, nurses, chamber-maids, &c. J. MORISON,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A STRONG INTELLIGENT YOUNG Protestant woman to help with housekeeping, nursery work, sewing, &c., in a private family; must be able and willing to help with all work. Call at No. 15 West 20th st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing. Only those with references from last employer need apply at No. 232 West 34th st.

WANTED.—A FRENCH COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish good recommendation. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock at No. 126 East 17th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT A SHORT distance in the country, an experienced girl as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply to-day at No. 123 West 21st st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALESMEN FOR the upholstery and cloak departments.
J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th av. and 22d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT COOK, washer, and ironer. Apply, with reference, at No. 235 West 53d st., before 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS. APPLY AT NO. 78 Park av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WOMEN WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES will be provided with excellent situations, free of charge, at Free Training Schools, No. 39 East 10th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, SACHANT parfaitement faire les robes, ayant trois ans de références de sa dernière place à New-York, désire trouver une place ou des journées. S'adresser, trois jours, No. 159 Madison av.

UNE JEUNE FILLE ARRIVANT DE FRANCE, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine pour prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser à Mme. Renaud, No. 33 Willow place, Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery,
(Organized 1850.)
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of October will date interest from that time.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22 | SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6
ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29 | *RUSSIA...WED., Oct. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........Sat., Sept. 25 | NECKAR..........Sat., Oct. 2
SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL..........Sat., Oct. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 6 HINDOO..........Nov. 3
COLOMBO..........Oct. 20 NAVARINO..........Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ETNA..........Sept. 25.

FOR HAYTI:

ATLAS..........Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents
No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........Oct. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY
will sail for above-named ports
SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. | England, Oct. 9, 12 M.
Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Oct. 2

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Oct. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA,

AND

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th....6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 29th....7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 1st...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. L. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg, &c.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD,
CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Is now open. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MADISON.—WILLIAM FERGUSON against ALICE SMITH, EVA M. BEROUD, and JOHN W. COX.—To the above-named defendant, Alice Smith.—You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Madison on the 11th day of August, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our law office in Little Falls, Herkimer County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1875.
LINK & McEVOY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Little Falls, N. Y.
s2-1aw6wTh

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 16 WEST 51ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, on first and second floors, for gentlemen and their wives; also, two upper rooms for single gentlemen, with excellent board and prompt attendance; references exchanged with those who may desire a pleasant home for the Winter.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, with parlor on first floor if required, to a gentleman and wife or party of adults; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address R. R. P., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A second story room, large closets, and inclosed extension, (southern exposure,) with first-class board, and evening fire, to two gentlemen, at $25 per week; location 23d st. east of 9th av. Address Post Office Box No. 3,345.

A LADY WHO CONDUCTS HER HOUSE in the style of a first-class private family has a vacancy for a small family of respectability or a few gentlemen; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—A family owning their own house, adjoining and communicating with one of the leading hotels, will let an entire suite to a family of adults from October to May. Address X., Box 3,920 Post Office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE PERMANENT arrangements for Winter board can find pleasant rooms, suitable for two, also for families, with good board, in fine location, at No. 23 Lafayette place; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms for gentlemen. Prices to suit the times.

HANDSOME ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, to families or gentlemen; house and location very desirable. No. 17 West 11th st., between Broadway and University place.

NEAR 5TH AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with board, and appointments of a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 19 East 46th st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, may be had in the house of a private family, near a good restaurant. Apply at No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOURTH DOOR west of Broadway.—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, to a family; with private table only; references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR TO let, in a strictly private family, to one or two gentlemen. Address FAMILY, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

34TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—TO LET—with board, desirable, sunny rooms, second and third floors; dining-room on parlor floor. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished third floor to rent, with first-class board; private table if desired; also other rooms; reference given and required.

NO. 58 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, suitable for a dentist or party of gentlemen; also, other desirable rooms; attention good; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer handsome suite of three rooms, second floor; exclusive bath; private table if preferred; also, other desirable rooms; references.

NO. 17 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—To let, desirable furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only; references.

OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF NO. 217 West 45th st. can furnish superior accommodations to a family of four to six persons; private table; no other boarders.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES, FLATS, or floors on 5th and Madison avs., with or without private table, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 568 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

MRS. S. W. BOOTH, NORTH-WEST CORNER Madison av. and 31st st., has one suite of rooms to offer, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 307 AND 309.—PARTIES looking for superior accommodations can find an entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also other floors; references.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front rooms, fine closets; first-class board for party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; home comforts; terms moderate.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-rate board, ample closets, hot and cold water, &c.; also hall rooms.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor and two connecting on third, with or without private table; highest references given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH first-class board, for gentleman and wife, two connecting rooms on second floor. Persons able to appreciate a home preferred. Call at No. 115 West 38th st.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., A FEW DOORS FROM UNION SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, on first, second, and third floors; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms on third floor; also a large front room on fourth floor for two gentlemen. References.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with all the conveniences for a family, with private table.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRST-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second stories, en suite or singly; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board; also single rooms for gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, in suites or separate; private table if desired; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large elegant apartments, en suite, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

MRS. M. E. JEENS, NO. 48 WEST 15TH st., having some very pleasant rooms will rent them for the season, with good table; moderate terms.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room for two, with board; also elegant second floor, with board or private table and special servant.

FAMILIES CAN FIND EXCELLENT BOARD in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st. References first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; reference.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with or without board; terms moderate.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 432 West 23d st. References exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 23D ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, second floor, front; also one double and two single rooms, fourth floor.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for a family or gentleman. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO LARGE AND ONE hall room, thoroughly modern, on fourth floor, with unexceptionable board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, three rooms, together or singly; references.

MISS BAXTER, NO. 53 WEST 15TH ST., has two large communicating rooms on first floor, also two other rooms, to let, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF, NO. 332 5TH AV., has two very desirable suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and wives and to single gentlemen, at No. 106 Madison av.; references given and required.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, suitable for a family; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A private family, without boarders, would let, with board, their entire second and part of third floor, with private parlor and table, to a family willing to pay a fair price for really elegant rooms; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—LARGE, ELEGANT apartments, en suite, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. G. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., BELOW 32D ST.—TWO desirable floors, with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required; house thoroughly first class. B. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square; elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a few elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, a few single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with handsome suites of rooms, with board or private table if preferred; rooms for single gentlemen; reference given and required. No. 41 West 29th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING NEAR THE Windsor Hotel would like to let a handsomely furnished floor, with board, to a quiet party of adults. Address C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR house will rent second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. No. 116 East 30th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEIGHBORHOOD unexceptionable, near St. James' Hotel, five doors from Broadway, handsome rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen or family, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, in thoroughly first-class houses, No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with board; also, two sunny rooms on second floor and hall-room on third; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with a superior table; early applicants will find a choice of rooms.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST., ELEVATED RAILROAD DEPOT.—Large, nicely-furnished parlor, with board; closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH SMALL FAMily, to a gentleman and wife, or gentleman, with board; references required. Inquire of Mr. HENRY, No. 171 10th st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Park, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, without board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; private family.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO SUITES, ONE of three and the other of four rooms, with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; special rates to a party of gentlemen; near elevated railroad and all west-side cars.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bedroom, and parlor and bedroom; parlor floor; also upper rooms, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, with or without board, at No. 23 West 30th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a comfortably-furnished room, with fire-place, closets, &c.; price not to exceed $50 per month; location between 14th and 27th sts., 3d and 6th avs.; if suited would be permanent. Address JAMES, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, TWO ROOMS with board, on second or third floor, in a private family, between 16th and 45th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, D. E. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office. Best of references given and required.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SECOND OR THIRD floor, and board for man, wife, and son; none need answer unless the price and description of rooms are given, and reference. Address H. P., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 2 Nassau st.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, and nurse; private family preferred; location between 35th and 48th sts. Address, stating terms and full particulars, A. L. F., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, LATELY ARrived, a small room with board in a private family, in compensation of French lessons; best references given. Address Post Office Box No. 1,377, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A second or third floor, unfurnished, with or without board, between 7th and Lexington avs. Address J. J. J., Union League Club.

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIvate table, for five adults; extra room for maid. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A LADY EMPLOYED IN TEACHING French and music, wishes to procure board in a private family; best of references given and required. Address P., No. 20 East 35th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN TARRYTOWN.—HOUSE HEATED by furnace; hot and cold water and gas throughout; ten minutes from depot. Address Box No. 276 Post Office, Nyack.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS received THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and a DIPLOMA OF HONOR at the GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS in PARIS and VIENNA; *have always received highest awards in America*, and are acknowledged to be the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the CLASS in the WORLD. The largest assortment of ORGANS in the country, including all novelties, may now be found at the WARE-ROOMS of the company, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, New-York. ORGANS sold for cash or easy payments, or rented until rent pays for them.

N. Y. NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
FOR BEGINNERS.
UNUSUAL THOROUGHNESS.
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS
FINISH AND STYLE.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on Oct. 20, to stockholders of record on Sept. 30. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30 until Oct. 21. CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Nos. 9 NASSAU AND 11 PINE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR DOLLARS ($4) PER SHARE IN GOLD, payable Oct. 1, next. Dividend warrants No. 4 will be cashed at the Treasurer's office, corner 4th and Townsend sts., San Francisco, or at this office on and after that date. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL CO.,
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after Oct. 9 next, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will open on Oct. 1 next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED Eight per Cent. Currency Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid at the National City Bank.
C. ENNIS, Controller.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds, due Oct. 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. GREAT SUCCESS.

OUR BOYS.

Misses DAVENPORT, JEFFREYS LEWIS, SYDNEY COWELL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, and Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

OUR BOYS MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

, Seats may be secured ten days ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLYING SCUD.

The renowned English character actor,
MR. GEORGE BELMORE,
will appear
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Boucicault's great sensational drama in four acts,

THE FLYING SCUD.

NAT GOSLING..........Mr. GEORGE BELMORE
☞ As played by him nearly 1,000 times in England!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE

through the United States, in which he will be assisted

by a newly organized and most powerful

COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,

Selected from the leading

OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.

The inauguration night of the

GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,

At the New-York Academy of Music, will be

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.

Musical Director and Conductor....AD. NEUENDORFF.

Further particulars in later advertisements.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

Last night but one and matinée of MME. L'ARCHIDUC. This, THURSDAY, and to-morrow, FRIDAY, EVENINGS, and also SATURDAY at 1:30,

MADAME L'ARCHIDUC,

With its new costumes, splendid scenery, perfect cast, AND 100 ARTISTS IN THE PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY, LAST L'ARCHIDUC MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Extraordinary Performance, Opera Bouffe, Comedy, Vaudeville.

First appearance of Mlles. Hosdes, Faye, and M. Schmidt

LES DEUX AVEUGLES,

Performed by MM. Darcy and Duplan.

MME. BERTRAND ET MLLE. RATON,

Performed by MM. Schmidt and Mlles. Duparc and Faye. To conclude with Offenbach's charming Opera Bouffe, LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR, MM. Darcy, Castel, and Mlle. Hosdes. Next week, La Fille de Madame Angot.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers

A MARVEL OF SCENIC BEAUTY.
AROUND THE WORLD.
A SUPERBLY REALISTIC ROMANCE.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway and 22d st.

THE FLORENCES
MIGHTY DOLLAR

Established success.

THE FLORENCES,
in Wolf's humorous satire,
MIGHTY DOLLAR.

EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor

OPENING FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The Garnellas, Schoolcraft and Coes, Walters and Morton, Lulu Delmay, Edna Markley, in addition to our regular company.

Continued success of the

SKIDMORE AND MULLIGAN GUARDS' SHOOTING MATCH.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
And TAGLIAPETRA, the great baritone.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

MR. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE WONDROUS CARLO FAMILY.
the best gymnasts on the face of the earth.
THE WORRELL SISTERS.
THE YANKEE SHOOTELEERS—EXTRAVAGANZA.
PAT ROONEY SINGS "O'REILLY, YOUR N. G."
J. B. JOHNSON, THE CHAMPION SWIMMER.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY IN A NEW OLIO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.
A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED.
RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.
Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK on the morning of SATURDAY, the 18th day of September, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts: Loans, $1,054,281 69; discounts, $2,356,776 85	$3,411,558 54
Due from Directors of the bank, included in loans and discounts, $32,000.	
Overdrafts	2 62
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, $331,322 03; due from private banks and brokers, $8,459 71	339,781 74
Specie	76,216 67
New-York State	5,000 00
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	604,317 00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks in course of exchange, $687,355 33; fractional currency, $2,594 02; interior checks, $5,942 80; internal revenue stamps, $1,232 92	697,125 07
Taxes paid	28,954 58
Exchange account	157 57
Suspense account	1,525 16
Current expenses	9,211 52
Total	$5,173,850 47
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in cash	$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	91,846 07
Due depositors on demand	3,910,333 81
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	138,245 98
Cashier's checks outstanding	100 00
Due to stockholders on account of reduction of capital	7,500 00
Currency held as collateral, &c.	25,824 61
Total	$5,173,850 47

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—H. Rocholl, President, and O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of The German American Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1875, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

H. ROCHOLL, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 22d day of September, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Notary Public, New-York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1875, at noon, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1875.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of other business.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d inst. and will be opened on the 29th.

HENRY H. WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875
SIXTH AND
LAST WEEK BUT ONE

HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.

of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN P. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,

COLONEL SELLERS,

in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 25, Sixth Matinée of COLONEL SELLERS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.

On which occasion will be revived, with magnificent new scenery and the ORIGINAL CAST, the great success of this house in the season of 1874, Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault's charming comedy,

LED ASTRAY.

The organization of the company for the ensuing season will comprise the following:

Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
Miss MARIE GORDON, Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Miss IDA VERNON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Mr. W. H. WILDER,
Miss META BARTLETT, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR,
Miss ANNA BROWN, Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY.

Stage Manager..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Prompter..........Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR
Scenic Artist..........Mr. R. MARSTON
Treasurer..........Mr. B. H. GEORGE
Musical Director..........Mr. H. TISSINGTON

The sale of seats for the opening night will commence Monday morning, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the

COOPER UNION,

Wednesday Eve., Sept. 29,

At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:

"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.

TICKETS now for sale at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Beautiful Women.
TEMPLE OF EMOTIONAL NOVELTIES.
Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. | Evening, 8 o'clock.
GRAND OLIO OF FORTY ARTISTS.
BALLET LA COQUETTE.
MAGNIFICENT DANCE OF CORYPHEES.
PARISIAN LA CHATEAU QUADRILLE.
BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.
ASTOUNDING QUAKER PAS DE DEUX.
THE NOCTURNAL MUDDLE.
Sensational Dances.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
THE RIVAL TRAGEDIANS, &c., &c.
Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE. WEST 23D ST.

Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.	Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Immense success.	Change of Programme.
The Public Satisfied.	New and Original Sketches.
Evening at 8; Saturday at 2.	Half price to Matinée.

N. J. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Seventeenth Annual Fair will open MONDAY, Sept. 20, and continue for five days, at Waverly, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Grand display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, fruit, flowers, and farm products. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday there will be trials of speed by some of the best horses in the country. On Thursday the American Rifle Team will visit the grounds, and the Grand Tournament, with Gen. Kilpatrick as Marshal, on the same day. Friday there will be a parade on the track of all the prize animals; an address by Hon. George M. Robeson, and in the afternoon a balloon ascension. AMOS CLARK, Jr., President. P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Secretary.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.—THE ARTISTS of the company are requested to meet at the Clarendon Hotel on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock.
C. D. HESS.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening; sparring, fencing; special training; baths, &c. Send for circular.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH,
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board,
WM. DORSHEIMER,
Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL,
RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

SEVEN PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. tax certificates:

$100,000, payable in one year.
$100,000, payable in two years.
$100,000, payable in three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Certificates."

The right is reserved to reject all bids that may not be considered for the interest of the city.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SEQUEL TO THE RING FRAUDS.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN H. PRICE—CORNELIUS CORSON, OF RING FAME, AS AN EXECUTOR.

When the ocean steamer Atlantic was wrecked, among those who met their death was a young New-York lawyer named John H. Price. He was a man of fair ability and unusual social qualities, and early in his professional career had made many acquaintances and friends, among them some of the public men then in power in the City, and was fortunate enough to obtain the legal business of Cornelius Corson, one of the best known among the second rank of those who were then plundering the City by millions. Corson was not behindhand in any of the various schemes of robbery that were then afoot, being well known as the instigator of many of them, and his legal business was large; so that, while Price was not known to have any connection with the plundering of the public which was then so common, he obtained a lucrative practice, and was one of the men well known about town at that time.

Returning on the Atlantic from a brief European tour, he met a tragic fate in the wreck of that steamer. According to the testimony of one of the passengers who stood near him while the boats were being lowered and preparations being made to abandon the ship, Price lost his balance suddenly, as the ship gave a lurch, and fell to the deck. He never moved again, and it is probable that he died of some such internal trouble as heart disease or that the fall killed him.

Previous to his departure he had made provision for his mother and sister by insuring his life, and he had also made his will, by the terms of which his brother and Cornelius Corson were appointed his executors. He was, during the last two or three years of his life, a resident of Mount Vernon, having bought a fine country seat in that place. His will was duly presented to the Surrogate of Westchester County, by whom it was admitted to probate. The executors at the expiration of the interval after which they were obliged by law to advertise for claims against the estate, inserted such an advertisement in the requisite number of papers, and a large number of claims were sent in. Among these claims were two which were in effect debts of honor, one being for funds really held in trust, although the legal status of the funds may be open to question, and the money collected for a client, a poor widow, not yet paid over. It is probable that if the executors had been inclined to settle the estate honorably they could easily have obtained authority to settle these as preferred claims, but it soon became evident that nothing was further from their contemplation than an honorable settlement.

Cornelius Corson is one of those who, when the power of the Tammany Ring was broken, found New-York a dangerous locality. He is said to be under indictment, and is one of those whom the New-York authorities would be glad to find within the limits of the City. Like many of those who made money during Tweed's reign, he had been dissatisfied with his own family and had formed an alliance in Lexington avenue, which, in the course of time, burdened him with the care of a left-handed wife and son, the existence of whom was not known to his wife or to her children. Taking his legitimate family with him he fled from the City, and is said to have gone to Philadelphia and settled there. He has, it is said, been seen in New-York, in the neighborhood of Lexington avenue, frequently since his departure, but always in the evening, and has invariably vanished before the authorities learned of his whereabouts. A rumor has spread lately among his friends that he has spent a large portion of the Summer this year at a hotel at Bayside, Long Island, but no one appears to be able or willing to tell his exact whereabouts at any time.

Having been unable to accumulate any great fortune Corson seems to have conceived the idea of absorbing the whole of Price's estate without paying any of the debts. In this, however, he found he would not be successful, and then he surprised his co-executor and every one else connected with the case by filing a claim for over $100,000. As the estate is only about $30,000, and the debts aside from this claim only about $10,000, it follows that if Corson's claim be allowed the other creditors will only receive about one-quarter of what they expected. Corson's claim is pronounced by lawyers interested in the case and well acquainted with Price's business affairs to be fraudulent, and a struggle is anticipated when the claim comes to be audited. Aside from the legal struggle over the claim, Corson's arrest seems likely to result from the suit if he does not abandon the claim, for his personal presence in court will be insisted on, and notice will be given to the authorities that he is to appear. Whether he will regard it as more economical to forego his claim for $100,000 than to appear in person remains to be seen.

An application is now pending in the Surrogate's Court for authority to sell the property in Mount Vernon, so as to raise funds for the discharge of the debts of the estate, and it is probable that this application will be granted.

THE SCOTT-UDA LADDER ACCIDENT.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. SCOTT-UDA AS TO THE SALE OF THE LADDER TO THE CITY—EX-SECRETARY WHITE TELLS HIS STORY OF THE PURCHASE.

Coroner Croker yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of Chief of Battalion William H. Nash and Firemen Hughes and Maus, killed by the breaking of the Scott-Uda aerial fire-ladder at Canal street and East Broadway on the 14th inst. Mme. Marie Belle Scott-Uda, on taking the stand, testified that Paolo Porta, the inventor of the ladder in Italy, assigned to her the patent, and some Italian gentlemen advanced money to aid the enterprise of introducing the ladder into this country; three ladders, made of white walnut, were shipped from Italy to this City; she wrote a letter to the then Board of Fire Commissioners, of which Mr. Hitchman was President, asking for a detail of firemen to exhibit the ladder; Assistant Engineer Shay was ordered to report as to the safety of allowing men to use the ladder; he reported favorably, but no effort was made at that time to exhibit the ladder, the witness preferring to wait until the firemen had thoroughly learned its use; she next made application to the Board of Fire Commissioners, composed of Messrs. Perley, Hatch, and Van Cott, to have the ladder tested, and received a reply appointing a time and place; the ladder was twice tested in the City Hall Park, and was subsequently adopted by the board for the use of the department, buying the right of manufacturing and using the ladders for municipal purposes only in New-York City from the witness, at a price of $25,000; an assignment was executed, but trouble followed in the payment of the money; on going to the Controller's office the witness saw the warrant for payment to her of the $25,000, but the Controller refused payment, saying he desired to make further search as to the validity of the patent; she was therefore obliged to enter suit against the City, but was informed that the case would probably be before the courts for four or five years. The gentlemen in Italy who advanced the money to introduce the ladders here refused to advance money to defray legal expenses, and instructed her to sell the patent right for any sum which would cover the money already advanced. In this dilemma she asked Mr. White if he would purchase the patent right for this country and Great Britain, and he agreed to give $15,000 for the same, and the assignment was executed on Sept. 12, 1874. This assignment carried with it all moneys due or to come due on account of the patent. On the 25th September the witness obtained judgment by default against the City for $25,000. She paid her lawyer's fees out of the amount, and handed the balance, $19,500, to Mr. White. He paid her the $15,000 agreed on, leaving him a net profit of about $4,500. There was no agreement between the witness and Mr. White respecting the suit against the City. The witness also sold Mr. White the three ladders she had brought from Italy for $1,000.

William B. White, the ex-Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, testified that he had been dismissed from the department on account of his purchasing the patent from Mrs. Uda; it was purchased with his own money, and no one but himself was interested in the purchase; he has now in his possession the three ladders subsequently bought from Mrs. Uda by him; the ladder that broke is one of four built on contract for the Fire Department by the Abbott-Downing Company of Concord, N. H.; the contract executed by this company with the Fire Department called for the manufacture of ladders to be made of spruce wood at a cost of $1,500 each; the right to manufacture and use the aerial ladders in this City for municipal purposes was vested in the Fire Department; the patent right for this country and Great Britain was owned by the witness.

The inquest will be concluded to-day.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday received a report from Chief of Battalion Miller, relative to the recent aerial fire-ladder accident, and detailing the circumstances of the occurrence. It was laid over and withheld from publication until the termination of the Coroner's inquest now in progress. Foreman Samuel Campbell was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief of Battalion Nash, and was ordered to report to the Chief of Department Bates for assignment. Assistant Foreman George Henderson, of engine No. 19, was fined five days' pay for absence without leave. For the same cause several privates were also fined.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION—AN INVALID LICENSE.

The Excise Commissioners heard arguments yesterday from the counsel of Messers. Koster & Bial in favor of a dismissal of the charges against them on the ground that the board could not revoke a license which the defendants did not possess. This argument is based on the fact that the license granted the firm gave them the right to sell liquors in Printing-house Square, but did not specify the particular building in which they could sell. In consequence of this oversight in filling the blank, the license, counsel held, was not of the slightest value to the holders. The Commissioners admitted that the license was invalid, but reserved their decision, and announced their intention of then hearing the evidence in the case of William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, who is also charged by Mr. C. C. Leigh with violating the law by having sold liquors on Sunday, Aug. 15. Two witnesses—Messrs. Woodward and Cotter, paid agents of a Brooklyn temperance society—were examined, and testified that they drank beer in Kramer's place on the day named in the charge. The case will be resumed on Wednesday next at 11 A. M.

THE HOMEOPATHIC CONVENTION.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY—PAPERS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

The semi-annual Convention of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York was held yesterday at the college at Twenty-third street and Third avenue. The attendance of delegates was large, but there was no special business for discussion. Dr. A. W. Holden, of Glen's Falls, the President of the society, occupied the chair. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Knights and adopted condemning the interpolation into the published report of their proceedings by their late Secretary, Horace W. Paine, M. D., of a newspaper article from the pen of T. Dwight Stone, M. D., as illegal, unauthorized, and censurable. On the motion of Dr. Kellogg it was resolved that a standing committee of five be appointed to take cognizance of all matters relating to the constitution of the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, to present names to the Governor for any vacancies that may occur, and to protect generally the interests of the society. The committee consisted of E. D. Jones, C. H. Billings, H. V. Miller, E. M. Kellogg, and H. D. Paine. Various papers were then read, but the cases of which they treated possessed no interest for any but members of the medical profession, and there was no controversy or discussion. The first paper read was from Dr. William Fowler, of Rochester, on "Catarrhal Conjunctivities," and it was followed by the paper of Dr. George S. Morton, one of the Surgeons of the Ophthalmic hospital, on prevalent ophthalmia in new-born children, and its treatment with nitrate of silver. Dr. Henry C. Houghton, in a short paper, treated of "Galvanism and Its Value in the Treatment of Deafness," and Dr. Arthur T. Hills read a paper on "Proving of Saponim." Papers were also read by Dr. H. V. Miller, of Syracuse, on "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys;" the "Treatment of Epilepsy," by J. A. Baker; "Internal Tumors," by Dr. J. C. Miner, and an article of a similar character by Dr. Emma A. Scott. The convention adjourned without the discussion of any question of public interest.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SCHOOLS.

MORE TEACHERS AND A NEW CENTRAL OFFICE WANTED—WHY THE ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR SHOULD BE INCREASED.

The Board of Education held a special session yesterday for the purpose of considering the estimates of the department before their transmission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Commissioner Wood, at whose suggestion they had been laid over, stated that he had no objection to any of the items as being exorbitant, but merely desired to hear them discussed at length. He was well aware of the fact that no reduction of the present current expenditures could possibly be made without detriment to the operations of the board, which had taken all reasonable measures to insure an economical management of the department. He believed, on the contrary, that the teachers particularly were in most instances underpaid for their services, this being especially the case with the female instructors. The building now occupied as a central office by the board he considered both inadequate in size and inconveniently situated. Lady teachers who find it necessary to visit the building are not only exposed to many annoyances while passing through rough neighborhoods in order to reach it, but the majority of them are compelled to come long distances. For these reasons, and the fact that the supplies are often injured by being crowded into narrow space in the cellar, a new and more commodious building, centrally located, was absolutely necessary. The lack of a sufficient number of teachers in the primary schools was only too apparent, and to provide for this exigency he would amend the estimates by an additional $168,600, which sum would cover the expense of engaging 280 additional teachers, and place under each teacher forty instead of fifty pupils, as is now the case. Looking at the destitute condition of the primary schools, and considering the fact that the enforcement of the Compulsory act will have the effect of increasing the attendance in these schools, he thought that the board was asking no more than was actually necessary for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the schools.

Mr. Wood, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered his amendment in the form of a resolution, and it was lost. The estimates and recommendations of the committee were then adopted. The resignation of Mr. P. G. Duffy as Principal of Grammar School No. 29 was read and accepted. Commissioner Wood gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend that part of section No. 105 of the by-laws which decrees that "No teacher shall be appointed as Principal or assistant in any evening school unless specially licensed as such by the City Superintendent."

The Committee on By-laws reported that, in reply to a communication from Deputy Controller Earle relating to certain payments due under contract, and inquiring if any reason existed why the usual penalty in such cases should not be enforced, they had answered that it had not been customary for the board to do so except in cases of bad faith on the part of the contractors. Before adjournment, Commissioner Herring, of the Committee on Course of Studies, announced that the question of German in the schools would be taken up for discussion at the next meeting of the board.

CAPT. M'CULLAGH'S TRIAL.

The trial of Capt. John H. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who stands charged with corrupt practices while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was commenced before Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker yesterday morning. The charges have already been published in detail in THE TIMES. The prosecution was represented by Mr. McLean, counsel for the Board of Police, and ex-Mayor Hall defended the accused. The only witness examined was Victor Bramson, whose testimony was similar to that given before the Legislative Investigating Committee on Crime some weeks ago, being in effect that he was a hotel and restaurant keeper in West Thirty-first street; that he paid Capt. McCullagh money to allow him to do business; that the Captain directed the inmates of the disorderly houses in the vicinity, who were his (Bramson's) chief customers, not to do business with him, and that, therefore, his custom was broken up. The witness also swore that John D. Townsend was his counsel, and advised him to settle the matter with Capt. McCullagh. On cross-examination Bramson contradicted himself in several particulars, and when he had finished, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Friday.

The case of Patrolman Martin Maloney, who was charged with having been in collusion with Capt. McCullagh in attempting to levy tribute on the keepers of houses of ill repute in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was concluded yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no testimony of importance was elicited. Maloney made a statement which consisted of a general denial of the charges made, and the case was referred to the board.

A BROOKLYN WIDOW DISAPPEARS.

Police Superintendent Campbell, of Brooklyn, was applied to yesterday by the friends of Mrs. Isabella Lockland, of East New-York, to aid in ascertaining her whereabouts. Mrs. Lockland, who is a widow, has already outlived two husbands and was to have been married a third time on Sunday evening last to a Mr. Bailey, a contractor, who is doing some Government work at Fort Lee. Both are in good circumstances, and for the wedding, which was to have taken place at the residence of the bride, extensive preparations were made. About one hundred and fifty guests were invited to attend the ceremony. On last Saturday Mrs. Lockland paid a visit to Bailey, at Fort Lee, to complete some final arrangements. Her intended husband, for some reason not explained, received her in a very rude manner. He abruptly announced to her that he would not fulfill his marriage engagement, and said that he would call the following day to explain his reasons. With very gloomy forebodings for the future, but yet having hope that perhaps the difficulty might be settled satisfactorily on Sunday, the widow went home and announced that the wedding had been postponed for a week. Sunday came, but Bailey failed to call and explain. The following morning Mrs. Lockland disappeared from her home and has not since been heard from. Bailey, it is said, contemplates a trip to Europe in a few days. Superintendent Campbell promised the friends of Mrs. Lockland to make every effort to find her.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A CHILD.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Herman Kohler, of No. 29 East Thirtieth street, wife of Mr. Kohler, the well-known brewer of Twenty-ninth street and First avenue, with her little daughter, five years of age, went into Stewart's store at Broadway and Tenth street to make purchases. She remained some time at the glove counter, and suddenly discovered that her little girl had disappeared. In great alarm, she ran out of the store into the street, making inquiries for the lost child. She was informed by an apple-woman that she had seen a lady take the child into a stage which was going up Broadway. The woman pointed out the stage, and Mrs. Kohler followed the vehicle and succeeded in overtaking it. On entering the stage she found her daughter with a well-dressed woman. Mrs. Kohler took possession of her child, and was too much excited and overjoyed at the result to cause the arrest of the abductor.

SMUGGLED GOODS CONDEMNED.

On motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Smith, Judge Blatchford has directed the entering of an order in the United States District Court condemning a large and varied assortment of tortoise-shell and ivory toilet articles, seized on the steamer France, on suspicion of having been smuggled by some unknown person, who has put in no claim for the property.

THE INSURANCE MEN.

THE COMPANIES ARRAIGNED.

THE DELEGATE FROM INDIANA CHARGES DISHONEST DEALINGS TOWARD POLICY-HOLDERS—A DEFENSE BY MR. J. G. BATTERSON—A STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT NEEDED.

The third day's session of the Insurance Convention was held yesterday in Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway, President Chapman in the chair. The minutes of the previous day having been read and approved, Commissioner Rhodes, of the Executive Committee, reported that two additional delegates had arrived, namely, Joel M. Spencer, of Rhode Island, and A. R. Magill, of Minnesota. Mr. Rhodes also announced that Mr. Hope, of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, and Mr. Lewis, Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance, would address the convention to-day. Mr. Finch, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there is a necessity for legislation for the protection of life policies.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Finch proceeded to arraign the insurance companies for their alleged dishonest dealings toward policy-holders. He said the contract for life insurance was the most one-sided known in business. It was framed by the best skill one side can engage, so as to give immunity to the one and hold the other. After the policy has matured by death the beneficiary has been met by unjust, inequitable, and discreditable defenses. The constant effort is to restrict the policy-holder in every possible way. The policy binds the holder as with a chain of riveted steel, but it binds the company with a rope of sand. The injustice of withholding payment of the policy in case of suicide committed when the person was insane was referred to by Mr. Finch. Alluding to the dealings of the companies with their policy-holders he said:

To begin with, the contract is only made when presented and urged by the companies through agents and solicitors. It is never applied for. The applicant is so called on the principle that the speaker of a deliberative assembly is so called. The one never was known to apply, and the other in his position is forbidden by law to speak. The company selects its agents, and the agents select the solicitors. At best they are sharp, determined, and not over-scrupulous men, ready to make almost any representation concerning the policy or a rival company. At worst—and the great majority so appear—they are men who have failed in one or many other occupations. The occupation of canvassing agent or solicitor is so unpleasant that no man of ordinary feeling will go into it if anything else can be done. Having failed in all other undertakings, and having now no choice, he enters this service for the reason that he can do nothing else. This requires neither character, experience, nor adaptation. It is as easy to make such an engagement as to become a book-canvasser. He is thus driven into the field by hard necessity, having perhaps neither special fitness, special willingness, nor any special requirement to recommend him. It is enough to know that he must do this or nothing, and must do this so as to secure business or he will be paid nothing. He is paid according to his success. There is no reason to expect from a man so situated a high degree of carefulness in explaining the contract he is offering. It is rather to be expected that he will present it in whatever light will induce the other to accept it. It is unfair to a man to send such an agent or solicitor to him. He has every inducement a man may have to act unfairly. He has not only every inducement but he has every facility for unfair dealing. The one he approaches knows nothing, cannot know anything, of the contract offered, for it is simply described. It is never exhibited. He may use every art he has, may give his practiced imagination untrammeled play, and the other cannot tell if he be speaking truth or fiction—he can only rely on what is said. But the hardest feature of the bargaining is that there is nowhere any responsibility for what the solicitor says. He is not himself personally responsible, the general agent who appoints him is not responsible, and the company would scout at the suggestion that it was responsible for what its itinerating solicitors may say concerning its policies. Hard as this seems, there is perhaps a yet harder feature. Every syllable that the one who signs an application says concerning himself, whether it be material or immaterial, affecting him as a risk favorably or unfavorably, must be strictly true or the policy will be void. Though the questions put to him are strange and call for information he has not always in mind—though the voluble agent and the pliant examiner treat the application as a bare formality—still, if it vary a line from the fact, the policy and all payments made are forfeited. And so the solicitor, having no restraint upon him, either morally or legally; having no responsibility, either to the applicant or the company he represents; being driven by his necessities into this the only business open to him, and being paid only as he is successful in securing applications to be signed, goes into the field of life insurance, having nothing to lose and a living to gain.

Alluding to the forfeiture of policies, he said:

When the policy is forfeited or lapses from any cause the holder receives what the company graciously will give. Such concession—it is always treated by the company as a concession—is not subject to supervision. The forbidding mantle of mystery covers the calculation of a surrender value or the amount to be given as a paid-up policy, as it covers every act of the company in its palatial retreat. The terms of the policy are so strict that if the holder should not be satisfied he has no appeal and no redress. An act of grace must not be dictated nor questioned. He cannot ask a court to give him his rights, for he has no other rights under the policy. Here again is an uncertainty that has no analogy in any contract drawn in the mutual interest of the parties to it.

When the holder of the policy dies the beneficiary is required, not so much to prove the death, as to prove it in a particular way. The forms must be followed or the proof will be rejected or suspended. In these forms neither the safety nor the convenience of the beneficiary is consulted. The result of this particularity is not often more than annoying, but in cases it has been extremely annoying.

Mr. Finch here cited several instances of dishonest defenses set up by various companies to avoid payment of their obligations. Proceeding he said:

The effect of such management of life insurance is apparent in the widespread dissatisfaction and uneasiness of policy-holders, and in the distrust and fear of the public. Policies are issued with greater difficulty, and at greater expense every year; and, notwithstanding the efforts made to maintain the business at its previous position, it is falling behind. In the year 1874 144,783 policies were issued, but 152,555 were terminated. Of these only 8,555 terminated by death, while 144,000 terminated from other causes. Of all the policies issued, so far as record can be had, nearly ninety-three per cent. never came to maturity, and of the number issued nearly seventy per cent. terminate every year. In all the range of business there is no one where investment is so uncertain. Probably money invested in lottery tickets has made returns more frequently than has money invested in life-insurance policies. This disastrous experience, which is better known every year, has had, and will forever have a damaging effect on the business of life insurance until a remedy be devised.

Mr. Finch next dwelt on the necessity for some clearly expressed and decisive legislation to remedy such glaring impositions as he referred to. In conclusion, he suggested a law providing for the nonforfeiture of policies, that life insurance companies should be held to make good the promises and representations of their agents, and if they accept a risk they should, unless in case of fraud, pay the amount of the policy, and no defense should be permitted for any misstatement in the application after five annual payments, whether it be made fraudulently or not. These provisions were, in his judgment, imperatively demanded.

Mr. Finch's address fell like a bombshell among the insurance men present at the convention. It came quite unprepared upon them, and evidently did not meet with much sympathy. On motion, his resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Chairman here announced the Committee on Taxation, Deposits, and Fees, to consist of Messrs. Forster, Spencer, Magill, Welch, and Nye.

Commissioner Rhodes submitted draft of a bill to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies, and Prof. Sheppard Homans, of the Providence Savings Life Insurance Company, made a brief address on the subject of term life insurance. He showed the rapid growth of this class of business in Massachusetts from 1858 to 1874, and alluding to the immense accumulations held by the insurance companies of the country, said that it amounted to $400,000,000.

A DEFENSE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, next addressed the convention. He was in favor of Government supervision generally, and desired the most rigid examination. There was nothing which any honest company desired to keep from the Insurance Department, and the reports made annually by the companies were, he said, absolutely true statements of their condition. He did not think the charges of the gentleman from Indiana were justified. If they were true, the insurance officers should be behind the bars of a State Prison. [Applause.] The indictment was not warranted by the facts. The contract for life insurance was, he said, the most one-sided one known in business. It was represented as being a rope of sand as far as the policy-holder was concerned, and as links of steel as far as the company was concerned. The gentleman asked them to pass a law to pay the amount of the policy in case of fraud, if not detected in five years. He believed this was the first time any intelligent man was known to have asserted any doctrine like that. [Applause.] He cited instances to show how glaring frauds were committed on insurance companies, and the gentleman comes forward and asks them to pay in such cases. The speaker hoped such a law would not prevail. The fact is, he said, that in the whole history of commercial or business contracts the world over the ratio is smaller in life insurance of defenses than in any other class of contracts, yet they were indicted there in that manner. He felt for the honor of the profession, and if the statements of the honorable gentleman were true, the business of life insurance should be discontinued. The gentleman came there and asked them to promote a law which would outlaw frauds. He thought the companies were entitled to be protected as well as the policy-holders, and he asserted that there was no contract as plain as the policy of an insurance company. It was plainly printed and placed in the hands of the proposer before he insured, and no one need be misled or mistaken about it. No contract has been more fully discussed by the people and by the press of the country. He for his own part pleaded not guilty to the indictment of the honorable gentleman from Indiana.

Hon. William Barnes next addressed the convention on the necessity of creating a statistical department, with head-quarters at Washington. In the States of New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, the large number of insurance companies and heavy interests involved were undoubtedly sufficient to create an insurance statistical department. He suggested that in a great many States of the Union the insurance department might be transformed gradually into a wider sphere of usefulness, that is into statistical departments. Why should annual statements be demanded from insurance companies and not from an oil company or a coal company? Why should not the insurance companies assume jurisdiction, with the consent of the Legislature, and publish the statistics? The census, he said, should be taken under the control of the State Department, and by persons fully competent to do the work. It should not be done as it has been done in this City. There should be a grand central organization at the seat of Government, with branches all over the country. Such a form of organization exists to a great extent all over Europe. He would suggest that the Legislatures should extend the jurisdiction of Insurance Departments to miscellaneous departments. The same force and the same mechanism now employed in the Insurance Department could be applied to collect agricultural or other statistics. The work required a special training and a special faculty, and the Insurance Department was better fitted to do the work than any other organization.

At the conclusion of Mr. Barnes' address the convention adjourned until to-day at noon.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.'S OPENING.

Discriminating judgment and excellent taste combined to render yesterday's opening at James McCreery & Co.'s, Broadway, corner of Eleventh street, a gratifying success. Everything that could captivate the fancy or please the eye was displayed in rare profusion. The exhibition of bonnets, costumes, and furs was particularly rich. Of the former were several very pretty specimens, among which may be mentioned a French Eugénie bonnet of ruby velvet trimmed with lace, a Derby bonnet trimmed with puffs of ashes of roses, velvet, two shades, and several very handsome "Ida" bonnets of cream-colored velvet-trimmed with feathers. There was also a very rich display of various colored feathers, which are now becoming very fashionable for bonnet trimmings. The most popular department of the opening, however, was that devoted to a display of carriage, reception, dinner, and evening dresses. Among the specimens was a particularly rich long train dinner dress, with overskirt of three-cornered brocade silk. The overskirt is caught with a silk and velvet bow about a foot from the bottom of the skirt proper, and after falling in three graceful folds in front is looped again at the hip and falls in a graceful point behind. Another superb costume was a dress of tulle with a brocade Mexican tissue overskirt with pompadour waist of white silk, the pannier being looped with a deep maroon sash trimmed with pink silk fringe. The costume was completed by an artificial wreath of flowers of the rainbow twined in the front folds of the overskirt.

Besides the above-mentioned attractions there were also rich displays of laces, seal-skin, and fur cloaks and camel's hair goods. The opening, which was very well attended, will probably be continued during the remainder of the week.

A CITY CONTRACTOR'S JOB.

The Dock Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. Before taking up the regular order of business, President Wales called the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the contractors for cement supplies were attempting to force upon the department quantities of inferior quality and under weight. This practice had necessitated a suspension of important work for the purpose of allowing sufficient time for testing the material, which has often been so useless as to be utterly unfit for the purpose for which it was needed. The purchase of this article being the source of a large amount of expenditure he desired that the board should consider the matter and determine whether or not it would be better to purchase cement in open market at $4 per barrel than continue paying $3 45 to contractors and run the risk of receiving useless stuff. A disposition of the matter was deferred to executive session.

The Treasurer reported that the expenditures of the past week have been $43,191 14, and the receipts from dock rents $3,546 39. The Chairman supplemented the report with a statement that a large amount of money was owing to the department on dock rents, which, if not paid soon, the board would seek to recover through litigation. The plan and specifications of the new pier, No. 50 North River, to be occupied by the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company when completed, were submitted by the Engineer in Chief, and referred to the Executive Committee.

RAPID TRANSIT TOPICS.

A very protracted session of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was held yesterday. Representatives of the Greenwich street and Gilbert Elevated Roads, and Mr. Alexander and Commodore Garrison were present. The major part of the session was devoted to a discussion with Engineer Newton and others as to the best means of constructing the girders and columns of the proposed road. A prominent capitalist, whose name was withheld, had a private interview with the Commissioners, in which he asked for permission to construct a road which should be elevated or depressed at his own option. The theory the gentleman expressed was that the latter plan would be the most acceptable to many residents along certain lines of the rapid-transit route. The board held a long consultation with their counsels as to the propriety of granting the gentleman's request, but were unable to come to a definite decision. It is generally understood, however, that such a decision will be reached to-day.

A DISHONEST EXPRESS MESSENGER.

On the 24th of August Charles C. Murray, a porter in the employ of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, collected from Mrs. Josephine Adams, of No. 82 East Eighty-first street, the sum of $132 20 and appropriated it to his own use. The theft was discovered by Mr. Donaldson, Superintendent of the company, and Murray was arrested and indicted. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on being called up for trial, the dishonest collector pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to eighteen months in State Prison at hard labor.

THE TEMPLETON CHILD.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday Judge Donohue entered his formal order in the case involving the custody of the child of Duncan D. Templeton and Ida Maude, his wife. The child has been in the custody of Col. Templeton, of Peekskill, his grandfather, and during the proceedings much testimony was taken as to the fitness of the mother to have the child's custody, which has been published from time to time as taken. In his present order the Judge holds the mother to be an unfit person to have the child's custody, and it therefore remains with the grandfather.

UNLICENSED THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

In proceedings instituted on behalf of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, Judge Donohue, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, issued an injunction restraining Charles Schwarz and his associates from giving theatrical performances at the Terrace Garden Theatre in Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue. The ground upon which the injunction was issued was the neglect of the defendants to pay the license fee required by statute.

THE HUDSON WATER SUPPLY.

The City of Hudson has lately completed an extensive system of water distribution, taking its supply from the Hudson River and subjecting it to a process of filtration prior to use. The work has been done at a total expense of $500,000, under the efficient direction of Mr. J. B. G. Rand, who also constructed the water works of the City of Poughkeepsie some two years since. Mr. Rand's operations in both cities have been conducted with great skill and excellent success.

A CONTEST AMICABLY SETTLED.

Joseph Bouldoires, an old French wine merchant at No. 148 Fifth avenue, willed a valuable estate to his widow, Auralie, and cut off his daughter, Mrs. Emilie Munsdorff, with a legacy of only $500. The daughter contested the will on the ground that its execution had been obtained by her mother using undue influence with her father while he was of unsound mind. The case came on for hearing before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, but the mother and daughter, who were both in court, came to an understanding, and the contest was withdrawn and the will admitted to probate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Peake, aged thirty, a native of England, and a clerk by occupation, fell down stairs at his place of business, No. 70 Broadway, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The Faculty of Hamilton College have appointed as representatives in oratory at inter-collegiate contest Julien Molinard Elliot, ('76,) New-York, and Charles Kirkland Seward, ('75,) Utica.

On last Monday morning the residence of Mr. G. Brown, No. 21 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, was entered by thieves, and clothing, furniture, and other property valued in all at $1,000, were carried off.

William Williams, a negro, was arrested yesterday by Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with being concerned in a burglary in Brooklyn, and was delivered to Detective Corwin, of that city.

A tin cash-box, marked E. Brown & Sons, Trinity Buildings, was found yesterday in the yard of the school-house in Thirty-first street, near Seventh avenue. The bottom of the box had been cut out and the contents abstracted. What the box contained, or where it was stolen from, has not been ascertained.

The Controller will receive and open bids to-day for the purchases of the following ferries: Barclay Street Ferry to Hoboken, Chambers Street Ferry to Jersey City, Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City, Tenth Street Ferry (East River) to Greenpoint, and Twenty-third Street Ferry (East River) to Greenpoint.

BROOKLYN.

Mary Burne, a native of Ireland, and an old resident of this city, died at No. 28 Huntington street, on Monday last, at the age of 105 years.

A gang of burglars are committing nightly depredations in East New-York, to the terror of the residents of that village who daily make complaints to the Police. The Police think they are on the track of the burglars.

At the dedication of the new "wigwam" just erected by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Mr. Joshua Van Cott made an able address in support of the platform made and the candidates put in nomination at the recent Republican State Convention.

Controller Belknap, of the Inebriates' Home, received a warrant yesterday for $2,000, the amount due the institution from receipts for excise licenses during the past eight months. Mayor Hunter, however, refused to sign the warrant, being uncertain whether he could legally do so.

It was rumored about Police Head-quarters, yesterday, that charges are to be made against several Republican Captains, who, like Superintendent Folk, are to be removed on account of their politics. It is Boss McLaughlin's intention to have, if possible, all the precincts in charge of Democratic Police Captains on election day.

Francis Swift and George Thompson, both of New-York, were arrested yesterday on a charge of circulating a fraudulent subscription paper for the relief of a man who had been run over, and whose family was in destitute circumstances. Sheriff Conner and Controller Green were down on the list, the first for $100, and the second for $35.

Robert Goldie, a conductor on one of the Fort Hamilton cars, was committed for examination by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of brutally assaulting an old man named Charles Wagner because, having some fish wrapped in a paper parcel, Wagner refused to leave his seat inside the car to ride on the platform, as ordered by the conductor.

LONG ISLAND.

The Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad was sold at public auction yesterday. The road suspended about two months ago, in consequence of the improvements going on in the city, which prevented them from running their cars.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
Was made when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was invented. For burns, piles, sores, and cuts it is acknowledged to have no equal. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow.

Eli Bertrand,
Mrs. Eli Bertrand,
Capt. B. H. Zerbe,
James Robertson,
Miss Ida Heiberg,
Hamilton Brown,
Peter Baxter,
J. T. McAdam,
A. Jaffray,
Sidone Mege,
Thomas Graves,
William S. Reid,
Mrs. William S. Reid,
James Lusk,
Alexander Wright,
Miss Sarah McKeany,
Mathew Smith,
Miss Susan A. Johnson.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.

R. E. Brandt,
R. F. W. Brandt,
Samuel E. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown,
A. T. Chur,
J. J. Dymond,
Rev. James B. Gilsey,
G. F. Holman,
William A. Hoskin,
M. P. Jukes,
Miss Jukes,
J. P. Knapp,
Garland Matthews,
A. B. McIloride, Jr.,
R. N. McIloride,
Mrs. Rachel Morgan,
George R. Osthelmer,
Capt. Charles E. Patten and wife,
Francis H. Peabody,
Mrs. Phinney,
David Sears,
W. Snape,
W. J. Westcot,
Rev. C. Williams,
Master Francis Winslow, United States Navy,
Howell Wohlfarth,
Alfred Wright.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Pereire from Havre.

A. Pilsburg,
G. Pilsburg,
Mr. Grunewald,
Miss Grunewald,
Mr. Noel,
Mrs. Noel and two infants,
L. de Bebian,
Miss de Bebian,
Mr. Morrison,
Mr. Payan,
Mrs. Payan,
Mrs. Tranchant,
Miss Protin,
Mr. Heydenreich,
Mrs. Heydenreich,
Mr. Aeschimann,
Mrs. Aeschimann,
Mr. Stern and servant,
E. Forestier,
Mrs. Forestier,
Miss Cesar,
Mr. and Mrs. Frey,
Mr. Blum,
Mr. Godchaux,
Mr. Weissenbach,
Mrs. Marie Egger,
Mrs. Janguste,
Mrs. Bavoillot,
Mrs. B. Bavoillot,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Marks,
Mr. Guichard,
Mrs. Guichard,
Mrs. Hartmann,
Miss Hartmann,
Mr. Hartmann,
Mrs. L. Desfosse,
Mrs. V. Masse,
Mrs. Rosalie Levy,
Rebecca Metzger,
Isidor Gross,
A. Rougeau,
R. Dizemgremel,
Mrs. Dizemgremel,
Mr. Bordas,
Mr. Lewis,
Mrs. C. Knoll,
Mrs. A. Guellen and infant,
Mrs. Roger,
A. M. Moulin,
Mr. Desbouillons and infant,
H. Braun,
Arnim Victor,
C. Gross,
Jacques Rheims,
J. Hammerschmidt,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Coulon,
Mrs. Biron,
A. Biron,
Mrs. B. West,
Mrs. Chancey Aberdeen,
C. Crosby,
John Todd,
Mr. Grau,
Mrs. Grau,
Albert Dupuis,
M. Weinstock,
Peter Seize,
E. Bruno,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Sergent,
D. Lopez,
Mrs. Ebert,
F. Brulatour,
Albert Garcia,
Mrs. La Salle,
Miss Lucie,
Mrs. Meunier,
Nourrisson Meunier,
Mr. Nourrice,
L. Feigel,
J. Feigel,
Miss S. Feigel,
E. St. Phillippe,
E. F. Aucaine,
T. W. Ludlow,
Gratiot Washburne,
Mrs. Soule and infant,
Mrs. Duval,
Mrs. Erbs,
Mrs. Cantel,
Mr. Roussaux,
Mrs. Roussaux,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor,
C. Bois,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Weil,
N. Weil,
Oakly Barker,
B. Sembre,
Imnel L. Vauclair,
A. David,
A. F. Roy,
L. A. Cuppinger,
S. Weill,
Isidore Weill,
Lazard Levy,
Emil Judas,
Marx Blum,
Mrs. Brunette Blum,
Isaac Blum,
Miss Sarah Blum,
M. Ranson,
P. Ranson,
A. Levy,
Miss Bildie,
Miss Bildie,
Miss Bildie,
Mrs. Cl. Fribourg,
Mrs. Weill,
Mrs. Veuve Lugrin,
Miss Duval,
Miss Luca Soyer,
Miss Evangeline Soyer,
Marie Soyer,
Alfred Soyer,
Gustave Weill,
N. Aberdeen,
Mr. Badington,
Mrs. Lachese,
Mrs. Maillette,
Mrs. Rose Boretti,
N. Boretti,
Mrs. Goilard,
Mrs. Dubois,
Edwin Penn,
Miss Feifer,
B. Willain,
Mrs. Caralie De Roaldes,
L. De Stain,
Charles Raspi,
Mr. Bina,
Mr. McBerre,
Mr. Clere,
Mr. Le Cozie,
E. Schwarz,
Mr. Sinnette,
Miss Blanche Serousa.

In steam-ship Salier, from Bremen.

C. F. Obrock and wife,
C. Linherr,
Mr. Lorcher,
Miss A. C. Wright,
L. Engelhorn and daughter,
W. Remy,
Heiman Katz,
Dr. H. Drausmann,
Miss E. Alvord,
Miss Bruner,
Mrs. J. Hoyt and daughter,
Edward Edwards and family,
John A. Ubsdell and wife,
Miss M. Hardley,
Henry Steers,
Ernst Horstig,
And eighty-four in the second cabin.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Adams,
Mrs. C. Adams,
Miss J. Adams,
A. A. Adler,
G. G. Aylmer,
A. O. Bailey,
Mrs. R. H. Ball,
Mr. and Mrs. Ballard,
Miss Baldwin,
D. M. Bates,
D. M. Bates, Jr.,
Miss S. H. Bates,
Miss M. H. Bates,
C. Bendit,
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bendit and infant,
E. Bernhard,
Mr. Boardman,
Miss B. M. Boyd,
S. N. Braithwait,
Mr. and Mrs. Downes and child,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Dunlop, Jr., and two children,
Miss Dunlop,
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Emerson,
F. W. Emerson,
Miss M. D. Emerson,
Mrs. W. Endicott, Jr.,
Miss Endicott,
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fields and two children,
Samuel Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brown,
N. T. Brown,
Miss Brown,
B. F. Brown,
Charles Burrill,
A. C. Campbell,
Mr. Carruthers,
C. Carville,
Miss Carville,
S. Child,
W. F. Childs,
F. B. Clark,
R. O. Clark,
C. R. Corning,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Courage and four children,
R. S. Craig,
Miss B. H. Crosier,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Deedes,
James G. Fulton,
Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Gager,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gascoyne,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gilbert and child,
Miss Gilbert and sister,
Miss M. Grant,
Miss F. Grant,
D. Green,
Mrs. Gregory,
Mrs. Gen. Gurney,
L. S. Gurney,
Mrs. Fields, Sr.,
Miss Fitzsimons,
Mr. Franckel,
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Frank,
Mrs. S. J. Frasse,
Miss Frasse,
H. F. Frasse,
Master Frasse,
Mr. Hartman,
Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, and Dr. Hayes,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard,
M. Hermann,
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Howell,
Miss Howell,
Miss Louise Howell,
Miss Mary Howell,
George Jelley,
E. Jerome,
T. H. Kelly,
Rev. M. Lane,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lange,
Mr. Langley,
W. M. Lawton,
Dr. and Mrs. Liddy,
H. Naegeli,
Dr. J. G. McCandless,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mackintosh,
Mrs. J. G. Mackintosh, Sen.,
Dr. F. N. Manning,
Mr. Marsh,
A. Maver,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Rosenstrauss and two children,
W. Sager,
Mr. Schmidt,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Schuyler,
Miss L. L. Schuyler,
Miss G. Schuyler and maid,
Mrs. Senior,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Shortt,
Miss Shortt and sister,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Simpson,
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Singer,
H. N. Smith,
T. W. Snagge,
J. Somborn,
J. F. Stewart,
James Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Strauss,
Rev. A. R. Stuart,
Miss M. Switzer,
Miss S. Switzer,
Mrs. E. R. Taylor,
H. Teschemacher,
Graham Haight,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister,
G. Hamilton,
Mrs. O. R. Hanbury and child,
Miss M. Harrison,
J. J. Harrison,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Mohr,
Mrs. S. C. Morrison, infant, and nurse,
Rev. W. N. McVickar,
Miss McVikar and maid,
R. Nairn,
A. Neuendorf,
J. Newstadt,
Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor,
Miss M. Parke,
Judge Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parsons,
Mr. Phelps,
R. F. Philipps,
A. Pinart,
J. Kendrick Pyne,
A. Ranken,
A. N. Ransdell,
O. P. Ransdell,
J. H. Ransdell,
Rev. A. M. Reid, D. D.,
C. Robbin,
B. Greenside,
Mrs. Teschemacher,
Miss Thayer,
Miss S. Thomas,
E. H. Tomlinson,
J. G. Vandenhof,
Mrs. A. W. Watson,
Miss Gertrude Watson,
A. Watson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson,
W. Watson, Jr.,
Miss Watson,
J. Welch,
S. Wheeler,
Miss Whitney,
G. F. Williams,
Rev. S. J. Wilson,
Hon. R. C. Winthrop,
Mrs. R. C. Winthrop,
Mrs. S. M. Wirchen,
George Wood,
Frank Wright,
F. G. Wright,
Mrs. Young and maid.

In steam-ship Bolivia from Glasgow.

Dr. O. Auris and lady,
Peter Alexander,
Mrs. Jane Alexander,
Dr. C. W. Bennett,
George W. Blount,
Rev. A. A. Butler,
Mrs. Blair,
Miss Bella Blair,
Rev. J. G. Bidwell,
W. H. Colt,
Mrs. Pattie L. Collins,
James Davidson,
Mrs. Jennie Fender,
Judge Gifford and lady,
Archer Gifford,
Dr. Gentle,
Prof. E. P. Gould and lady,
Mrs. Gould,
Charles Huggins,
A. T. Huggins,
Master Henry Huggins,
Dr. J. Hartman,
Mrs. Harden,
Walter Hillhouse, lady, and child,
Mrs. Henry,
James Wilson,
P. E. Melan,
Mrs. Dr. A. Nelson,
Miss Clara A. Nelson,
Mrs. J. Patrick,
Miss M. Patrick,
Miss Kate Patrick,
James Patrick,
Master Edward Patrick,
Master Henry Patrick,
James H. Pickrell,
Miss Pickrell,
A. E. Powers and lady,
J. A. Powers,
Miss Beveridge,
Thomas Bissett,
T. H. Browning,
M. Burke,
Miss Myra E. Churchward,
Samuel S. Conant,
John L. Cunningham,
Miss Cunningham,
Dr. Robert Colvilie,
Peter Pae,
Matthew M. Henry and lady,
W. B. Hick,
Allan Jamieson,
W. R. Jenkins,
Dr. Anderson Kirkwood,
Mr. Kurniker,
Miss Mattie A. Locke,
Mrs. Catherine Lawson,
James K. Lytle,
C. Mackay,
John H. Martin,
Mrs. Alexander Markendorf,
Rev. W. F. Mallalieu,
E. E. Meachan,
Robert McFarlane and lady,
D. McDonald and lady,
Charles C. Murray,
Alexander Rogers,
W. W. Rossiter and lady,
H. S. Redfield,
Master Nelson Redfield,
Rev. Richard D. Smart,
Alexander Steel,
Hugh Stevens and lady,
A. Stuart,
Miss Margaret Stuart,
Daniel Swinney,
A. B. Vanhorn,
Miss Wiseman,
Miss Mary White.

In steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.

Gustav Heye, wife, and infant,
Frederik Andersen,
Isidor Lindemann and wife,
Wilhelm Prehn,
L. F. Robertson, wife, and son,
Leopold Thurn,
Carl Erdmann,
Annie Myhlerts and two children,
Charles Cohn,
J. H. Adler and wife,
Charlie Guggenheimer,
Ernst Schmidt,
H. Klarner,
P. Lenk, wife, and daughter,
Mary Strybing,
S. S. Fechheimer, wife, and two children,
Kirchner,
Adolph Erbslöh and wife,
A. Seyd,
Mrs. R. Heckscher,
Herman Wagner and wife,
August Seydel and wife,
Theodor Meumann,
W. Burchard, wife, and two children,
F. Bahr,
Mathilde Burmester,
Adelheid Meyer and daughter,
B. Fleischl,
Josef Movius, wife, and two children,
Jenny Landmann and child,
Martha Rüter,
Emma Shear,
Gustav Blau and wife,
Charles F. Prehn and wife,
Helene Schmidt,
Iwan von Auw,
C. de Nessville,
Jenny Bernstein and infant,
L. J. Kadisch and wife,
Bertha Kadisch,
Maria Kadisch,
Anna Kadisch,
Paul Lazarus,
Charlotte Traübe and daughter,
E. Traube,
Pauline Osterthal and two children,
Wilhelm Schröder,
Eduard Hill,
Anna and Paul Heye,
Anna Kähler,
Julie Carlson,
Marie Claussen,
Marie Fischer,
Marie Frank,
L. Tschopik,
Fanny Tschopik,
Nochome Chatsiss.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:48 | Sun sets...5:56 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:26 | Gov.Island.3:15 | Hell Gate...4:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.) Murphy, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, &c.; Murray, Ferris & Co; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Bengal, (Br.) Code, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co; Victoria, (Br.,) Nyanza, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Rothing, Baltimore, Benham & Boyesen; Rachele, (Aust.,) Nasso, Philadelphia, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Kodiak, Peters, Palermo, (Sicily,) F. Talbot & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Morgan, Belize, W. Jex & Co.

Schrs. Annie Whiting, Haten, Wiscasset, Miller & Houghton; Phebe, Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Sept. 8, via Havre 11th, with mdse. and 174 cabin and 345 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced variable weather during the passage. Sept. 12, lat. 49 57, lon. 12, spoke bark Carrier Dove, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia; 13th, lat. 49 42, lon. 14 4, a Bremen steam-ship, bound E., 16th, lat. 47 16, lon. 37 38, bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 56, bark Fritz Schmidt, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for New-York, 45 ds. out.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Sept. 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Salier, (Ger.,) ——, Bremen Sept. 8, via Southampton 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) MacMickan, Liverpool Sept. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Ship Salisbury, (of London,) Clare, Trinidad 19 ds., in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Knight Templar, (Br.,) Kirby, Licata Aug. 25, Denia 31st, and Malaga Sept. 8, with fruit, &c., to Phelps Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship City of Nankin, (of Glasgow,) McLean, Calcutta April 18, via Demerara Aug. 21, in ballast to Henderson Bros.

Bark Bremen, (Ger.,) Hillmers, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 22, 3:45 A. M., was run into by an unknown schooner on the port quarter; was cut down to the main deck and had several timbers started and the joiner work of the cabin destroyed, smashed boat, and had mizzen-topmast and spanker boom broken off.

Bark Our Annie, (of Fleetwood,) Eden, Singapore May 13, with mdse. to Wood, Payson & Colgate. Passed Angier June 3, Cape of Good Hope July 17, St. Helena 29th, and crossed the equator Aug. 11, in lat. 31; Sept. 6, lat. 28 44, lon. 65 29, spoke brig Starlight, from Baltimore, for St. Thomas.

Bark Norena, (of Portland) Davis, Cay Frances 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Reynes Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Galveston, (Ger.,) Kohnenkamp, Havre Aug. 8, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Maggie M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Chalmers, Waterford Aug. 13, in ballast to Heney & Parker. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Ville de Nimes, (Fr.,) Coriel, Marseilles 66 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Nipote (Ital.,) Degregori, London 42 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Lizzie Wright, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wright, Cork 31 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Skulda, (Norw.,) Johnson, Rochefort 41 ds., in ballast to Funch Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Nellie May, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Blair, Havre 43 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig George Gilchrest, Orcutt, Cay Frances 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKie, St. Marc 18 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig John Boyd, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Roberts, St. Johns, P. R., 24 ds., with molasses to F. Marquez—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Sophie G. Winterton, Jackson, Baltimore.

Schr. S. T. Robbins, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Charles Morford, Parsons, Satilla River, Ga., 11 ds., with railroad ties for Hyde Park.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Abyssinia, for Liverpool; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Richmond, for Lewes, Del.; ship Big Bonanza, for San Francisco; barks Falken, for Rotterdam; T. K. Weldon, for Matanzas; Galveston, for Galveston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Brig Cairo, (Br.,) from Havana, for Pascagoula, arr. at Mobile, 21st inst., leaking badly.

Steamer Tigress, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Cow Bay, for Montreal, coal-laden, was totally wrecked, 17th inst., on Entry Island.

Schr. Elisabeth A., New-York, for Beaufort, N. C., sprung a leak at 2 A. M., 19th inst., and was run ashore at 4 A. M., same day, 30 miles N. of Cape Lookout, N. C. She will probably be a total loss. She had a cargo of furniture and provisions. Crew saved.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Sld. for the United States, San Gaetano, Carolus, Sovereign of the Seas, Jane Fish, Scotia, Torryburn, Brisk, Phillip Fitzpatrick, Jas. R. Boyd, Vesta.

Arr. out on the 19th inst.: Juno, W. L. Burroughs.

Arr. out on the 21st inst. Anstruther, W. A. Campbell, Chas. E. Scammell, Langet, Bonnie Dundee, Wm. McGilvery, Mary Nelson, Cap, Askoy, Saint Croix, Kate Cann, Corsica.

Arr. out on the 22d inst. G. M. Catrus, London, Otter, the last three at Deal, Hudson, Des, Sirius, Heriaf Herlafsen, Oriental, Leading Wind.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Sept. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 12 o'clock last night.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. Leist, from New-York Sept. 11, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

NOTICE.
BREWSTER & CO.
Of Broome st.,
CARRIAGE
BUILDERS.
We beg to notify strangers visiting New-York that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company calling itself the "Old house of Brewster," and seeking by other devices to share the reputation we had established for the excellence of our Carriages THIRTEEN YEARS before the organization of their stock company under a name similar to our own.
OUR ONLY PLACES OF BUSINESS:
FACTORY--Broadway and 47th st.
WAREROOMS--5th av. and 14th st.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

THE
"NEW
AUTOMATIC."
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO. invite the public to call and inspect this marvel of Sewing-machine mechanism--unquestionably the greatest invention in Sewing-machines since their introduction; completely revolutionizes the art of machine sewing. Visitors are delighted.
Call and See.
MAIN OFFICE:
658 BROADWAY, (cor. Bond,) New-York.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.
For HEATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS and SCHOOLS; the only furnaces made without joints are gas-tight, powerful, durable, and economical.
BOYNTON'S "1875 BALTIMORE" FIRE-PLACE HEATER
has greater power and brilliancy than any heater sold.
Our Favorite { Elevated Oven RANGE.
Standard { Elevated Oven Heating and Cooking RANGE, for heating upper rooms.
New Cabinet { Portable Hot Closet RANGE.
Are specially adapted for family use; splendid workers; give perfect satisfaction.
Also, Heating, Cooking, and Laundry STOVES in great varieties, manufactured and sold by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
Send for circulars. No. 234 Water st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, CHAMBER SUITS, &c.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, both plain and ornamental; also DECORATIONS, BEDDING, &c., at extremely low prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We offer at retail a special class of Silver articles—in cases—suitable for wedding and other presents, at greatly reduced prices. The line embraces numerous articles ranging in value from $5 to $50. They are selected from our Wholesale Stock, not being adapted to that branch of our trade, but are eminently desirable for presentation.
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST.

FALL OPENING
OF
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
SEPT. 22 AND 23.
E. A. MORRISON,
NO. 893 BROADWAY AND NO. 13 EAST 19TH ST.

HERRING'S SAFES
THE BEST IN USE!
ESTABLISHED 1841.
251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
and
56 AND 60 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

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